

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE TEN HOURS BILL.

No doubt can be entertained that the commercial and manufacturing greatness of England has been gained by some sacrifice, and that no slight one, of social happiness: our enormous wealth has been acquired by enormous work, the last much more widely distributed than the first, and with fewer exceptions. All are not rich, but all are condemned to excessive toil; that condition applies to every one except those who live on their own gains, the accumulations of their predecessors, or hereditary fortunes. The professors are not more favoured than trades and handicrafts; all are pursued under a system of "high pressure," applied to every energy intellectual, no less than physical. The result of such a system is certain; we are always producing and exporting, and the wealth of the world flows to us as to a centre, the profit remains with us as an accumulation, and we are a rich people—among the nations what the millionaire is amid merchants. We are undoubtedly respected, probably envied; but it may be questioned if our condition is altogether as enviable as it seems to be.

There are drawbacks and abatements even to that pride of wealth in which, we fear, there is some disposition among us to indulge. The vaults of the Bank are heaped with bullion; the balance of trade is in our favour on every Bourse of Europe, and our war ships arrive from the ends of the world, freighted with treasure—Chinese ransoms and Lahore tributes. But the medal has a reverse; and there are Andover Unions, with men gnawing putrid bones; poverty in our cities, struggling always, and almost in vain; women overtasked at occupations underpaid; machinery revolving from year's end to year's end, compelling nerves and sinews to keep up with it, and yoking the wasting powers of man to the inexhaustible strength of iron and the elements of nature. It is a wonderful spectacle: wherever we look, there is toil severe and continual, as if men were born only to feed power looms and weave cotton till they sink into the grave, leaving another generation to follow the same career. But, absorbed as we are by occupation, symptoms are every now and then visible, calculated to shake our faith in this universal sacrifice of souls to Mammon. The average of life is shortened, and what remains is but a long

working day; existence is rendered painful, by the excessive anxiety to make the most of it.

The wealth we create seems to bring no general and wide-spread blessing with it: the process is always going on, the result never obtained. It is beginning to be believed that in some cases a limit can be placed to the power that drags every class along with such terrible velocity. There is a tendency to restrict the demands of the wealth-creating monster on the energies of those to whom, for all their toil, it gives but a bare subsistence. To this feeling belong the class of measures which of late years have become of growing importance—such as those interfering with the employment of women and children in mines, and restricting the hours of labour in factories. To the same movement must be attributed the exertions that are being made to obtain the earlier closing of shops and establishments. They are all expressions of one general feeling, which will hereafter have to be directed by legislation, however reluctant legislators at present seem to enter on the task.

The whole of Wednesday was devoted to the Ten Hours Bill, which has fallen from the hands of Lord Ashley to Mr. Fielden. We think the cause has changed advocates for the better. It is true that Mr. Fielden has not one of the qualities of a leader. He is advanced in life; has never mixed in the strife of parties; and, in the art of addressing public assemblies, he is totally deficient. In the House of Commons, at least, he is physically incapable of making a single sentence audible, even to the most attentive listener.

Lord Ashley, on the contrary, was a very able debater; had the prestige of noble birth in his favour; possessed all the personal advantages that Mr. Fielden lacks; and was unquestionably sincere in his endeavours. But, we fear, his benevolence was almost too universal. His efforts were divided among many clients, for all of whom they could not, in the nature of things, be successful. It constitutes no reproach to his philanthropy; but, we fear, Lord Ashley was too good for the worldly atmosphere of the House of Commons, and the cold, hard natures of politicians.

Mr. Fielden, with respect to this particular question, has some

advantages over him: one of which is the greatest and most effective quality that can be brought to bear on the Legislature; he is a practical man—intimately and thoroughly conversant with the subject, in all its details. He is also one of that class, which, it is said, would be injured by this kind of legislation; he is one of the largest employers in England; and his opinion must carry great weight with it. He strongly advocates a limitation of the hours of labour for children, young persons, and women. For adult men it is not proposed that any restriction should be made.

Sir James Graham grounds his opposition to the measure on principle; when he is told that the principle has been broken through with advantage, he resists the bill, not because what has been done already has not succeeded, but because he thinks the relaxation of the principle has been carried to the verge of safety. He cannot deny that every change in this direction, hitherto, has been for the better, but he fears to go any farther. He thinks it unreasonable that workmen who have experienced the benefit of limiting the hours of labour to eleven, should petition in favour of a bill that fixes the limit at ten. We should think it is a decisive proof in favour of the proposal. A power might be given to suspend the law in extraordinary cases where it could be proved that embarrassment to the manufacturer or the loss of a foreign order would be occasioned by the failure to execute it in a certain time; or the difficulty might be got over better by paying extra wages for overtime. But the danger is not very threatening from this quarter; the greatest evils arise from "slackness," and often total want of employment. If the work could be more equally distributed over the year, it must be an advantage; the two extremes of too much work or none at all, are equally to be avoided, it is between these two extremes that we at present vibrate, for the want of some regulating power.

The debate is adjourned till next Wednesday week, a longer interval than appears auspicious; but, from the present extraordinary and complicated state of public business, quite unavoidable. It is the third adjourned debate of the House of Commons has this week had on its hands.

Whatever may be the result, the principle will make its way;



THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.—VISCOUNT PALMERSTON AND M. THIERS INSPECTING MONT-VALERIEN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



the Premier once objected to it that it was impossible to apply it by law to all the myriads of classes and callings who were over-worked. It may be so; but it is as well to do as much as we can, even if we cannot effect all we desire. Among some of these classes, at least, we hope there is energy enough to regulate their own toil on something approaching a rational principle. We have great hope from the spread of clearer ideas on the subject among the employers. The root of the evil is with them; it is the keen competition of capital that enforces the severest labour on those to whom that capital gives occupation. While the employers do not spare themselves, it is vain to suppose they will spare others.

There is, perhaps, no class in the kingdom that undergoes more constant, more severe, more wasting toil, than that of the merchants and traders; its effects are not redeemed by the luxuries they can command, but which they can scarcely be said to enjoy; how many of this class perish in the prime of life! The anxiety of the mind wears out the frame, and both of them often break down together, long before their time. The wish to make a fortune, to leave their families independent, is, among this class, often carried to excess. The industry that should be spread over many generations is condensed into a single life, spent in a fever of accumulation, that his successors may live in idleness; and the consequent dissipation which so often squanders the wealth so dearly purchased, frequently furnishes one of the most striking illustrations of the "vanity of human wishes." But these are the holders of the great power that moves the enterprise and industry of the world, and the destinies of mankind are almost in their hands; a little wisdom in the use of their influence would benefit themselves and others incalculably. It cannot be taught them by Acts of Parliament; but their intelligence is accessible to argument; and we think the more rational principle of moderation in the hours of toil is beginning to find converts among those whose own personal influence would have more efficacy than the bills of a whole Session.

### THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

A little speculative gossip has been got up in Paris and elsewhere by Viscount Palmerston, during his recent visit to the French capital, having inspected the Fortifications of Paris, accompanied by M. Thiers. The *détour* occupied several hours: the two ex-Ministers started at eight o'clock in the morning, and did not complete the circuit till half-past four o'clock in the afternoon; walking, riding on horseback, or in a carriage, according to the localities.

We have availed ourselves of this opportunity to present to our readers a view of the most important fort, Mont-Valérien, upon the bank of the Seine, near the Versailles railway, and placed beyond the reach of any probable attack. It is intended to protect arrivals from the west, and to serve as a store for arms and ammunition: it contains, also, barracks for a very numerous garrison. A road passed the spot upon which this fort is situated. This road has been diverted, and a strategical route has been constructed, which descends in a zig-zag form towards the Seine, and abuts upon the Abbey of Longchamps.

Mont-Valérien is also called Mount Calvary, from a chapel consecrated there, in 1633. It is a conical, isolated hill, two and a-half leagues from Paris. Hitherto, it had been appropriated to religious devotion: hermits have dwelt in its caves, and many pilgrimages have been made to its shrines. At the Revolution, the latter custom ceased; but it was revived at the Restoration. At the Revolution of July, 1830, however, the hill and its dependencies passed out of the possession of the Church; and it is now occupied by the most prominent fortress in the bristling belt with which the City of Paris has just been environed.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

There are not even nine days' wonders in Paris: so rapidly do its ecstatic inhabitants exhaust a new topic, that four or five days suffice to explode all its interest. Lecomte's attempt upon Louis Philippe excites less interest at this moment than the Duchess de Cazes' parrot, a celebrated personage, who departed this world five days since, "time-honoured" and deplored, and having proved to the world, by his silence in this centre of all secrets, that human parrots are the least original, and the most indiscreet.

In Paris, the absorbing subject, at this moment, is racing; the Steeple Chase of "La Croix Berny" has turned the heads of ladies, as well as gentlemen. Once more—the day before yesterday—the whole of the fashionable population in Paris poured into the Champ de Mars, the ladies of rank led by the Duchess d'Isle and her pretty sister; the ladies of commercial eminence by Madame Charles Lafitte (an English lady), and her friend, Madame Blum; whilst Mlle. Rachel headed the theatrical fair ones. That it was the most exemplary of *réunions*, was proved in the first race, for of all horses entered, the only one that did not make his appearance was Vanity, belonging to Mr. Pasquel. One good effect of this mania is to make the English popular, as they are the leaders in such sports, and even their technical words have taken possession of the French language—beginning by the collective name of the recreation, "*le sport*." Sir William Don, whose giant form overtopped the crowd, created as much sensation on Monday, when he won his race against Oliver, as Captain Peel at the last steeple-chase. Indeed, each Englishman on such occasions is treated as an oracle, by whose opinion the crowd direct their bets.

One of the sources of a far more enduring good understanding betwixt the two nations, is Lord Palmerston's visit to Paris. The generous forgetfulness of past enmity evinced in the most marked manner by all classes towards his Lordship cannot fail to cement new ties of amity betwixt the society of the two countries. It had been fortunate indeed if his Lordship and the French Government had been on such excellent terms in former times. The misunderstanding in 1840 annihilated the commercial treaty, ready at the very moment of its conclusion, and whilst (thanks to the prohibitive system), with our railroads but just begun, we are now left at the mercy of the monopoly of the great proprietors who smelt iron with wood, in all parts of France an artificial prosperity has been imparted to the new manufactures of linen, to the exclusion of the products of your industry. Lord Palmerston is now leaving us, and his place is taken by a personage of far greater importance and interest in the eyes of the French—Ibrahim Pacha. It was a most interesting ceremony to behold this celebrated Ottoman General, treated everywhere as a Sovereign Prince, presented at Court by the Turkish Ambassador as a subject of his master. Had I time and space I could give you the most curious details as regards his Highness; but all well-informed persons here at Court announce that from taste for travel, as well as policy, he will visit England; therefore you will have abundant opportunities of observing him yourselves. The English ladies will be surprised to find the truculent leader of the Egyptians so mild and gentlemanly a personage, and their curiosity will be gratified by beholding the actual impersonation of the imaginary hero of so many novels, in the person of that real and very clever renegade, Soliman Pacha, once Colonel Selves. Ibrahim Pacha and his attendants will complete the variety of foreigners of rank who are to visit England in June and July. At your Court the son of the Czar will, probably, meet Ibrahim Pacha, King Leopold, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, &c. &c. The King of Wurtemberg, the Prince of Salerno, and the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and the Prince of Prussia (Count Ravensburg), have been mentioned here as other visitors to Windsor in July—but these are mere *on dit*s.

One of the most interesting ceremonies I have witnessed for years, was that which took place for the inauguration of the tomb of the Queen Hortense, which has been erected in the church at Rueil, opposite that of her mother, the Empress Josephine, so handsome, that all the painters of her time have perpetuated her features; a poet and a musician, as she has proved, by exquisite romances, still popular in all civilised countries; adored by Napoleon, and the mother of the Prince Louis Buonaparte, now a state prisoner at Ham: this resurrection of Queen Hortense's memory was full of the deepest interest. The Cenotaph and its statue are of remarkably artistic workmanship, and by the well known sculptor of Florence, Bartolini. Above, in the coloured windows, you read these pathetic mottoes:—

"Moins connue, moins troublée.  
Plus connue, plus aimée."

Words which are the summing up of the life of all those denizens of the higher world, who are, at the same time, good, beautiful, and celebrated. What increased the interest, was the presence of the lovely Princess Denudorf, wife of the great Russian *millionnaire*, and daughter of Jerome Buonaparte; she gave her hand to Prince de la Moskwa (the son of Marshal Ney), to make a collection in the Church, within whose precincts were standing a relative of the departed, the Countess de Querelles, *née* Beuharnals, the Duchess de Raguse, Mademoiselle de Lavalette, La Maréchale Ney, the Countess Clari, and other personages, whose names recall the most palmy times of the Imperial *Régime*.

#### FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain very little additional information respecting Lecomte. It is somewhat remarkable that the *Débats* still persists in arguing that he is the dupe of some malignant political party. In fact, great efforts are evidently being made to connect Lecomte's crime with some political plot. The Ministerial prints eagerly publish a strange story from the *Armoricain*, of Brest, stating that a warrant has been issued there for the apprehension of a person who, being on his way from Morlaix to Brest, on the morning of the 16th ult., told his fellow travellers that Louis Philippe had just been assassinated.

It is stated that, as soon as Lecomte was arrested, Millet and the two gens-d'armes searched him, and found a razor and a small bottle on his person. On being asked if it was poison, he smiled and said, "No, I have no other weapon but my gun; I meant to shave off my beard and rub in the ointment, so that it might have the appearance of having been shaved off two or three days since." One of his former comrades gives the following account of Lecomte:—"Lecomte was in the Chasseurs of the Royal Guard during the Spanish campaign of 1823. He received the decoration of the Legion in rather a singular manner. The French Chasseurs charged a regiment of Spanish *Cuirassiers*, who, not being able to bear

the charge, took to flight. At the same moment, the horse of Lecomte ran away with him; and, notwithstanding all his efforts, carried him into the midst of the enemy's ranks. Slashing right and left, Lecomte found himself opposite the Spanish Colonel, called to him to surrender, took him prisoner, and was decorated in consequence."

Lecomte has been again examined, for two hours together, by the Chancellor and Procureur-General. According to the *Commerce*, he has repeatedly attempted to destroy himself, and is most carefully watched.

Louis Philippe having appointed three o'clock on Saturday to receive the address of congratulation voted at the meeting held at Lawson's hotel on the 22nd, the Duke of Montrose, accompanied by the Committee, Lords Grey and Decies, the Right Honourable Henry Ellis, General Sir John Doveton, and Colonel Sanderson, late of the Grenadier Guards, who had prepared the address, which was signed by more than 500 of the residents and visitors of Paris, proceeded to the Palace at the appointed time, and were received by his Majesty. The address having been read in a very impressive manner by the Duke of Montrose, the King, who was visibly much affected, replied in English in nearly the following terms:—

His Majesty said that he was deeply sensible of the kind sympathy which was expressed by the British residents at Paris, and that the warmth of his feelings on this occasion prevented him from giving that utterance to them which he could have desired. This was not the only occasion, said the King, in which the hand of Providence had been interposed to protect him, and he could never be sufficiently grateful for the Divine favour which had been showered upon him, his Queen, and his family.

His Majesty added, that the hospitality exercised towards him in England could never be effaced from his heart and memory. He was strongly impressed with the cordial reception which he met with from all classes, particularly from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, on the occasion of his late visit to England; and which has been since further exemplified by that body in a most gratifying manner.

His Majesty, in conclusion, said he was truly sensible of the cordial expressions contained in the address which had just been read to him.

The satisfaction of the gentlemen who presented the address was much increased by the following circumstance. His Majesty having noticed that the Queen's name was included in the address, had commanded the Aide-de-camp in Waiting to repair to her Majesty, and make this known to her. The Queen graciously condescended to appear, and the committee were presented to her by the King, individually. After the reply of the King, her Majesty addressed the committee, expressing to them, in the most feeling manner, the high gratification that she derived from the cordial sentiments contained in the address.

Lord and Lady Palmerston were to leave Paris for London on Tuesday morning.

Last Sunday was the birth-day of the Queen of the French, who on that day entered her sixty-fifth year.

Ibrahim Pacha has arrived at Paris, and taken up his residence at the Elysée Bourbon, in the apartments Napoleon occupied on his return from Waterloo.

On Monday, at twelve o'clock, four of the Royal carriages, each drawn by six horses, went to the Elysée Bourbon, to bring Ibrahim Pacha to the Tuilleries. His Highness entered the first carriage, with Colonel Thierry, Aide-de-camp of the Duke de Montpensier, who has been in attendance upon Ibrahim Pacha from his first arrival in France. The aides-de-camp of the Prince and several students of the Egyptian school were in the three other carriages; and the suite of his Highness followed in private carriages. They were attended by twelve servants and outriders in the King's liveries. The carriages drove to the entrance at the Pavillon de Flore, where Ibrahim Pacha was received on alighting by the Duke de Montpensier, who conducted him to the Hall of the Throne, in which was the King, in the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, with the Queen, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Princesses. His Highness was followed by his numerous suite, among whom was Soliman Pacha (Colonel Selves), Marshal Solt, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marshal Sebastiani, and several generals, all in full-dress uniforms, were present at the reception.

The Egyptian Prince was presented to his Majesty by the Ambassador of the Sublime Porte in the following terms:—"I request permission to present to your Majesty the son of the most illustrious servant of the Sultan, my master, Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt." The King received the Egyptian Prince with all his accustomed affability, expressing to him the gratification he had derived from the reception which the Duke de Montpensier had experienced during the excursion of his Royal Highness in Egypt. His Majesty also conversed with Colonel Selves and the other officers of the Prince's suite. Ibrahim Pacha was afterwards presented to the Queen and Princesses. His Majesty then conducted the Prince to the Hall of the Marshals, and thence the Duke de Montpensier attended him to the entrance of the Pavillon de l'Horloge, where he and his suite re-entered the carriages, and returned in the same order as they came to the Elysée Bourbon.

Ibrahim Pacha is a little under the ordinary stature; his countenance is calm, but very expressive, and his eye animated and penetrating. His beard is long and grey, his step firm, and his carriage dignified. At half-past six the King placed himself at the table. The Marchioness de Dolomieu, Lady of Honour to the Queen, took the arm of the Prince, and placed him on the left of his Majesty. The Prince of Salerno sat on the right of the Queen, and the Princess of Salerno on the right of the King. Marshal Solt, President of the Council, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Count de Saint-Maurice, introducer of Ambassadors, and Dr. Lallemand, Ibrahim Pacha's Physician, had also the honour of dining with his Majesty. Ibrahim Pacha left the Palace at half-past eight, attended by Col. Thierry, after having received from the whole Royal family, and particularly from the Duke de Montpensier, the most cordial and flattering marks of good will and respect. His Highness's sojourn in Paris, it is said, will be prolonged three weeks.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the debate on the Bordeaux and Cette Railway Bill has been resumed. The system of direct concession, instead of that of public adjudication, was strongly opposed by M. Lherbette, M. Luneau, and M. Cremonieux, and defended by the Minister of Public Works. An amendment, brought forward by M. Cremonieux, to impose the system of public adjudication on the Government, was rejected by a majority of 33 votes, 111 having voted for and 143 against it. This vote is of great importance, as it will affect all the railway bills which have yet to pass through the Chambers. There is now no doubt that the Chambers will concede to the Minister of Public Works the power of making direct concessions. The whole of the Ministers were present, and voted against the amendment.

The *Courrier Français* says:—"Among the acts of grace to be issued by the King on the occasion of his *fête* (yesterday), it is said that the sentence of Madame Lafarge will be commuted into only ten years' imprisonment, including the period which has elapsed since her conviction."

#### PORTUGAL.

##### SERIOUS REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

Our letters from Lisbon of the 20th ult. announce that agrarian disturbances had broken out in the province of Minho. The Constitution was suspended on that day for a term of twenty days, the press suppressed, military tribunals created for the trial of all offences against the state, and summary proceedings were to be instituted after the fashion of those in Spain—that is to say, suspected persons would be shot without trial. The first intimation made at Lisbon of these riots was by means of a telegraphic despatch, which stated, "That on the 14th instant (April) the people of the districts of Guimarães, Prado, and Penella, rose tumultuously, and entering the city of Braga attacked the 8th infantry there stationed, by whom they were driven back with the loss of many killed and wounded."

According to the other accounts received at Lisbon, the insurgents were in possession of Guimarães, having overcome the detachment of troops there stationed, and taken possession of their arms and a quantity of ammunition. At Braga, however, the troops still maintained the upper hand. In Lisbon, everything was perfectly quiet, but the cause of the insurgents evidently met with much sympathy, especially from the lower orders.

A subsequent account from Lisbon says:—"The authorities placed themselves immediately in an attitude of defence, assisted by about eighty of the police force, armed, which kept, for a short time, the people in *terrore*. At this period a detachment of the 8th Infantry, from Braga, arrived, and it was intimated to the party which had revolted, that the troops would charge upon them, in the event of their not dispersing, but the former, having received a large reinforcement, disobeyed the mandate, and a firing was opened with the police, who were instantly disarmed. The troops then made a charge, but the advantage gained by this proceeding was merely momentary, for they shortly after had to retire, taking the road to Oporto, in order to fall in with other troops, which had marched from thence, and by whom they were joined on the 16th. The inhabitants of two small towns, Prado and Penella, followed the example of those of Guimarães, and, after destroying the administrative archives, went on to the city of Braga, which they entered, giving 'Vivas to the Queen!' 'Death to Costa Cabral!' 'Down with the Ministers' Contributions!' &c. &c. They then proceeded to the barracks of the 8th Regiment, where they were received by a brisk fire, which wounded many and killed others, amongst which latter were some women. In Braga, the gates and houses of which are all closed, the greatest consternation prevails. Many wounded and prisoners have been brought back to the town, and it is said that the insurgents amount to many thousands. A second attempt was made by them to enter Braga, from which they had been repelled; but a detachment of infantry caused them again to retire beyond the river Cavado, a league from that place. The character of this revolution is of a more serious grade than any we have had since 1820; it is that of the people against the soldiery, or rather the authorities; but, hitherto, where the troops have been disarmed, they have met with no harsh treatment."

An Oporto paper says:—"The revolution in the neighbouring kingdom progresses with rapidity. The city of Leao, capital of the province of that name, has hoisted the standard of liberty, which was saluted by the whole garrison. Ciudad Rodrigo, and the forces which were stationed there, have likewise pronounced. At this place, a colonel, who obstinately refused to acquiesce in the movement, was killed."

The Minister of Justice (José Bernardo da Costa Cabral) has come up from Lisbon, with a small reinforcement of infantry, and has taken the supreme Government of the North of Portugal into his own hands.

#### THE UNITED STATES.

New York papers to the 4th of April have reached us. There is still nothing decisive in regard to the Oregon territory, but what has taken place is certainly of a pacific tendency. In the Senate, General Cass had made a bellicose speech, in which he argued strongly for not giving up an inch of Oregon to England, and spoke of war in terms of glory, rather (judging from his general tone) as if war would be more a matter of joy than of regret, contending that the treaty of Utrecht made no line of boundary south of 54 deg. 40 min. (the Russian line), and that if it could be shown that the treaty of Utrecht meant 49 deg. to be a boundary between the then French and English colonies, he would not say another word upon the matter.—Mr. Benton made a speech in reply, which excited

much interest. Mr. Benton successfully proved that the treaty of Utrecht contemplated, intended, and, in fact, established the 49th parallel as the true boundary to the Pacific Ocean between the French and English colonies.—Mr. Hannegan followed, and made a warm war-speech, for 54 deg. 40 min., in the wake of General Cass—but in vain; the die was cast, for Mr. Benton's voice had laid the war-spirit. Should England now propose the 49th parallel as a basis, and re-open negotiations, it seems clear that the whole difficulties will be amicably adjusted.

On the day after this debate, several brief speeches, chiefly in explanation, were made by General Cass and Mr. Benton—the General again contending for 54 deg. 40 min., and Mr. Benton, that the treaty of Utrecht intimated 49 deg. General Cass commented on the "*recent*" convictions of Mr. Benton as to the treaty of Utrecht and 49 deg.; and Mr. Benton replied that he had known it for twenty years.

The Sub-Treasury Bill passed the House of Representatives on the 2nd ult., by a large vote—ayes, 124; noes, 67; majority, 57. A proposition, made just before the final vote, to strike out the clause requiring the collection of the revenue in specie, was lost, by a vote of 47 to 117.

There was no change in the New York markets, except a slight decline in flour, Genesee being 4 dollars 43¢ cents, for shipping. Exchange on London kept up to 110 for best bills. Mr. Benton's speech had a favourable influence, not only on commerce, but on stocks and the money market.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

STATE OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Lord BROUGHAM, in moving for some returns connected with the importation of foreign corn, took that occasion to observe, that the state to which the business of the country had been brought, though constitutionally, and according to the law of Parliament, was such, that in Paris he had heard great doubts expressed as to the working of the English system of Government. But he had explained to his friends on that side of the water that the defect complained of was only of a temporary character, resulting from the state of parties—that constitutional Monarchy, acting by means of a well-regulated representative system, could never fall in removing any temporary obstruction, or of restoring harmony in the working of the great political machinery of this country. If parties elsewhere thought they could frustrate the wishes of the country by endless and fruitless delays, and so impede the progress of that great measure, the Corn Bill, until it should be too late for their Lordships to discuss it this session, they were grievously in error, because their Lordships had the power—and, he trusted, would exercise it, if necessary—of anticipating the debate, by a previous discussion of the bill, and of coming at once to a deliberate decision on this momentous question. This was his reason for moving for these returns, and, if he should find in a fortnight that the obstruction elsewhere still continued, he would afford their Lordships the opportunity of deliberately pronouncing their opinion upon this great and important question; when, should that opinion—as he hoped and trusted it would—be in favour of the change, then he foretold that the passage of the Corn Bill, and other measures, would no longer meet with the obstruction they were now doing, in another place.—The returns were agreed to.

RAILWAYS.—On the motion of the Earl DALHOUSIE, the resolutions respecting the postponement of Railway Bills were agreed to, after a short discussion; in the course of which Lord MONTAGUE complained that some similar proposals had not been before introduced by the Government.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

##### PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.

The adjourned debate on this bill was at length resumed by Mr. MCCARTHY, who spoke against it.

Mr. H. J. BAILLIE and Colonel VERNER supported the bill.

Mr. HAWES followed and supported the bill.

Sir R. PEEL then addressed the House. He began by giving an assurance that it was not from mere punctilious deference to the House of Lords that he interposed the first reading of this bill to the progress of another measure, which he considered of the deepest importance to the welfare of the country, but because the first practical measure recommended in the Speech from the Throne was one to give increased security to life and property in Ireland, and because the House had returned an answer to that Speech, giving their assurance that they would take into immediate consideration the grievous state of crime in Ireland. Had the Government permitted a bill recommended from the Throne, and passed by the House of Lords, to be laid aside without notice, they would have been justly accused by Irish members of offering insult to Ireland.

In reference to a remark from Mr. McCarthy, Sir R. PEEL said:—"The hon. gentleman expressed his belief that I had no other disposition but that of kindness towards the people of Ireland, but that my good wishes were overruled by some malign influence which operated against my will. I do assure the hon. member that he does me but justice in attributing to me the most sincere interest in that part of her Majesty's dominions; but that he does me injustice in supposing that any such influence could overrule my sense of duty. (Hear, hear.) If I did not believe that a positive necessity required some such measure to give protection to life in Ireland, and to prevent social disorganization, and consequent deterioration, through crime, of the national character, no consideration would have induced me, or those with whom I act, to have been a party to this measure." (Cheers.)

The right hon. Baronet then disclaimed any indifference towards the Corn Bill, or any purpose of relieving himself from the difficulties of his position in regard to that measure by the interposition of the Protection of Life Bill. The restrictions that he lately considered "impolitic" he now believed to be "unjust;" and he was prepared to give every proof of his sincerity. He then entered into a recapitulation of the increase and peculiarity of crime in Ireland that rendered the bill now proposed necessary.

After a discussion which lasted till nearly one o'clock in the morning, the debate was adjourned till Friday.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ESTIMATES FOR RAILWAYS.—Earl FITZWILLIAM moved that there should be laid before their Lordships an account of the total sums of the several railways for which petitions had been presented during the present session, distinguishing the estimates from those which were still pending in the other House of Parliament. He (Lord Fitzwilliam) thought it was not too late to arrest the spirit of gambling which had characterised railway transactions. He was of opinion that if they swamped one-half the railroad bills which would be presented to them, they would not be far wrong. His Lordship deprecated railway gambling and railway monopoly, and trusted that their Lordships would withhold their approbation from such as were not likely to minister to the general interests of the country.—The return was ordered.—Lord MONTAGUE moved for returns of all the notices which had been inserted in the *London Gazette*; also of all the bills deposited at the Private Bill Office, with the amount of capital which the parties proposed to raise, and to borrow; and also of shares which were intended to be issued to raise that amount of capital.—Before the question was disposed of rather a curious scene took place between the Lord Chancellor and Lord Campbell.—Lord CAMPBELL rose and proceeded to address their Lordships.—He was stopped by the Lord CHANCELLOR, who said, Will you allow me to put the question?—Lord CAMPBELL: I am going to speak to the motion.—The Lord CHANCELLOR: But there is the motion which the noble Lord (Montague) has in his hands, which has to be put.—The question having been put, Lord CAMPBELL said, Henceforward we are to look to the Woolsack for order. We usually go on very well, but I observe that the most irregular quarter in the House is generally the Woolsack.—The Lord CHANCELLOR: My Lords, I rise to order. I have no more authority in this House than any other individual in it. We are dissimilar in our constitution to the House of Commons. I have no authority to call noble Lords to order; but, if I had that authority, I should every day have to call the noble and learned Lord to order.—Lord CAMPBELL: I know that the noble and learned Lord has not the authority to call order from the Woolsack; but he has, at least, the power of abstaining from causing disorder; and after this I must repeat, that the most disorderly quarter of this House is that which is nearest the Woolsack.

ROYAL MESSAGES.—The Earl of RIFON communicated to the House two messages from her Majesty, recommending to their Lordships to concur in such measures as should be proposed to confer on Viscount Hardinge and Lord Gough, and their two next surviving heirs male, some mark of her Royal favour. The message was ordered to be taken into consideration on a future day.

On the motion of the Earl of DALHOUSIE, the Railway Companies' Dissolution Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned soon after six o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

BRIDPORT ELECTION.—The Bridport election return was amended, and Mr. John Romilly took his seat in place of Mr. B. Cochrane.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE AND LORD GOUGH.—Sir R. PEEL communicated two Royal Messages, similar to those sent to the House of Lords. They were ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

#### MOTION TO COMMIT MR. W. S. O'BRIEN.

At half-past five the appearance of the House indicated that something of general interest was about to be brought forward; and, after a brief formula had been read by the Clerk, the Speaker called upon Mr. W. S. O'Brien. That gentleman immediately rose, and, having acknowledged the courtesy which had been shown him, intimated his purpose to abide by his determination not to attend the Committee. The hon. member then bowed to the Chair, and withdrew.—Mr. ESTCOTE, as Chairman of the Committee of Selection, narrated the circumstances of Mr. O'Brien's having been nominated, in accordance with the resolution of the 12th of February, to serve on the railway committee in Group XI., and of the hon. member's refusal by letter to serve thereon, on the ground that, as an Irish member, he was not bound to attend to any business not strictly Irish. Mr. ESTCOTE pointed out Mr. O'Connell and other Irish members serving on railway committees, to show that the objection was peculiar to Mr. O'Brien, and he moved a resolution to the effect that Wm. Smith O'Brien, Esq., having disobeyed the order of the House, by refusing his attendance in the committee on Railway Group XI., has been guilty of a contempt of the House.

Mr. O'CONNELL demurred to the jurisdiction of Parliament in the present instance. That jurisdiction, he argued, must either have been at common law, or else conferred by statute. The common law gave no such power; or there would have been no need to frame the statute of 6th Henry VIII. The authority given by that statute had no reference to Ireland, neither had the enactment passed in 1783. The Act of Union was wholly silent upon the subject. And he submitted, therefore, that neither at common law, nor yet by statute, could the House compel the attendance of Irish members upon Railway Committees.

Mr. WARBURTON considered that, if for every foolish objection given by an hon. member, the House were to exercise its power of committing, it would be impossible to say how many foolish hon. members would be declared guilty of contempt. He then moved as an amendment that the hon. member for Limerick, and any other members of that House, who, in the course of the present session,



## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## HER MAJESTY AND THE COURT.

It is now decided on that the approaching accouchement of the Queen, an event to which her subjects look forward with so much affectionate interest, is to take place at Buckingham Palace.

It is stated that the Queen, on the intelligence reaching her of the attempt to assassinate King Louis Philippe, wrote an autograph letter to her dear friend and ally, congratulating his Majesty on his providential escape. This letter was instantly despatched by a special messenger to Paris.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by the Hon. Miss Mitchell, visited the Queen on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace, and remained to luncheon with her Majesty. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Hon. Miss Murray, Hon. Miss Napier, Lord Byron, Hon. Col. Grey, and Lieut.-Col. Seymour, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Tuesday evening. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was also present.

The Queen had a dinner-party on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince George, his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lady Augusta Bruce, Lady Caroline Murray, Lady Augusta Cadogan, Baroness de Spaeth, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Delawar, the Earl of Jersey, Earl Howe, Earl of Cawdor, Lord George Lennox, Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, Captain the Hon. James P. Murray, Mr. Edmund Milmay, Colonel Wyld, and Baron de Reitzenstein. The band of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, under the direction of Mr. Tutton, was in attendance during dinner.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took a airing in an open carriage and four, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO OSBORNE HOUSE.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by a very small retinue of persons, arrived by special train by the South-Western rail, at the terminus in the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard, Portsmouth, on Tuesday morning, soon after eight o'clock. By his expressed desire, all demonstrations of respect and ceremony were dispensed with. He immediately proceeded to the *Lightning* steam-tender, Master Commander Petley, and as soon as his Royal Highness was on board she left the harbour for Osborne House. The day was beautifully fine, and the Prince remained on deck nearly the whole time occupied in crossing the Solent. The steamer arrived off Osborne House a short time before ten, when Prince Albert landed. At three the Prince re-embarked in the *Lightning*, having had five hours to view the improvements and alterations now in course of completion in the house and grounds. At four Prince Albert landed at the Royal Clarence-yard, and proceeded to London.

ROYAL BIRTH-DAYS.—The birth-days of the Duchess of Gloucester, who completed her 70th year, and of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, born in 1843, were celebrated on Saturday last.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Yesterday (Friday) the Duke of Wellington completed his 77th year, having been born May 1, 1769.

CABINET DINNER.—On Wednesday evening the Earl of Aberdeen received at dinner, at Argyll House, the following members of the Cabinet:—Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Haddington, Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Granville Somerset, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Earl of St. Germans, and the Earl of Dalhousie.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES.—His Grace the Duke of Marlborough is about to lead to the hymeneal altar the Hon. Charlotte Augusta Flower, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Ashbrook.—On Wednesday, Mr. George Granville Francis Egerton, eldest son of Lord Francis Egerton, and nephew of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, was married to the Lady Mary Louisa Campbell, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess Cawdor.—The marriage of the Hon. Jane Lawley, only daughter of Lord and Lady Wenlock, and the Hon. James A. Stuart Wortley, M.P., brother of Lord Wharfedale, is to be solemnised on Wednesday next.—The marriage of the Hon. Percy Moreton, third son of the late, and brother of the present Earl of Ducie, and Miss Jane Frances Price, daughter of the late Sir Rose Price, Bart., was solemnised on Tuesday last.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF BEAUCHAMP.—The Countess of Beauchamp expired on Sunday last, at the Albion Hotel, Brighton, after an illness of a very few days' duration. The deceased Countess was in the 59th year of her age. Her ladyship was the only daughter of John, first Earl of Clonmel, and Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Earl. Her ladyship was married, in March, 1814, to John Reginald, present and third Earl of Beauchamp, by whom she leaves no issue. The remains of the deceased Countess will be interred in the family mausoleum in Worcestershire.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sir James Graham's eldest son, Mr. Frederick Ulric Graham, has joined the 1st Life Guards as Cornet.

THE VACANT COLONELIES.—The Colonelcies of the 8th and 15th Regiments vacant by the deaths of General Sir Henry Bayly, G.C.H., and Sir Moore Disney, K.C.B., have been filled up. General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B. (from the 49th Regiment), replaces General Bayly in the 8th Regiment; and General Sir Phineas Riall, K.C.H. (from the 74th Regiment), General Disney in the 15th Regiment. They are, in turn, replaced by General Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.H., who goes to the 49th, and General Sir Alexander Cameron, K.C.B., who goes to the 74th Regiment.

THE BREVET.—We understand that a brevet in the army and navy, will very shortly be announced, and that the period at which we are to look for it will be the auspicious day of her Majesty's accouchement. It is stated in a circle most likely to be well-informed, that a brevet would have been given last year, had not the expense of the Navy and Ordnance Department been so great as to check the announcement of it at that time.

THE FALKIRK DISTRICT OF BURGHS.—Lord Lincoln is a candidate for the representation of this district of burghs. Last Saturday he arrived at Falkirk, where he paid his respects to the Magistrates and Council, and others of the electors; and in the afternoon moved on to Linlithgow, where he addressed a public meeting, and met with a cordial reception. On Monday Lord Lincoln addressed the electors at Airdrie. The occasion excited considerable interest, owing to its being understood that Mr. Wilson, of Dundee, had agreed to come forward to contest the vacant seat, in compliance with a requisition from a number of his friends, as also from certain rumours which had gone abroad relative to the circumstances attending Mr. Baird's withdrawal from the representation, as well as touching an attempt which was alleged to have been made in his Lordship's behalf to induce Mr. Wilson not to stand. Mr. W. Brodie (an elector) affirmed his belief that a scheme had been laid by some parties or other to hand over the electors like so many tons of pig-iron. (Laughter.) He also alluded to Lord Lincoln's conversion as having "sprung out of the rottenness of the potato crop"—(great laughter)—and went on to criticise his Lordship's statements very freely, amidst the laughter of the crowd. Lord Lincoln made some observations in explanation, whereupon Mr. Brodie declared that he did not mean to impute anything dishonourable to his Lordship. On the suggestion of Douglas Baird, Esq., three cheers were given for Lord Lincoln; after which the assemblage quietly dispersed.

ABOLITION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—On Wednesday evening, there was a very numerous Meeting at Exeter Hall, to adopt steps to procure the abolition of the punishment of death. Mr. Ewart, M.P., was in the chair; and several other Members of Parliament were present. Lord Nugent moved the first resolution—"That the efficacy of criminal laws depends less upon the severity of punishment than the certainty of infliction; and that laws which cannot be carried into execution without shocking the feelings of society, and sinking abhorrence of the crime in sympathy for the offender, are contrary to reason, inconsistent with morality, and opposed to the interests of justice—objections which most forcibly apply to statutes enacting the punishment of death." This resolution having been carried, Mr. O'Connell proposed one condemning the punishment of death; and, after denouncing the law which inflicted that punishment, he said he considered that he was a competent witness in the case, because for thirty-five years of his life he had been the advocate of more criminals than any other barrister that ever addressed a public meeting, and he had saved multitudes from an unmerited punishment. Some years ago he had defended two brothers of the name of Sullivan, who were tried at the Kerry assizes for murder; they were condemned and executed. About a fortnight afterwards, the person upon whose evidence they were convicted, discovered that he was mistaken in the identity of the men, and he spent the remainder of his life in sorrow; but that could not restore those poor innocent men to those by whom they were beloved! He had also defended three brothers in Cork, who were tried under similar circumstances, and he left the court fully confident that he had rescued them from the scaffold; but, unfortunately, the judge before whom they were tried was not remarkable for his merciful feelings, and the men were condemned and executed. It was afterwards discovered that they were wholly innocent of the crime for which they suffered; but what signified the discovery where the punishment was irrevocable? Petitions to Parliament were adopted, and it was also resolved that a society be formed, to be called "The Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishments."

COLLISION ON THE RIVER AND LOSS OF A VESSEL.—Late on Monday night, the *Seringapatam* East Indian came into collision with a vessel called the *Harriet* near Beachy Head. For a short time no danger appeared to exist, but suddenly the *Harriet*, which was laden with sugar, from St. Croix to Copenhagen, was noticed to steer a course close under the *Seringapatam*'s bows. They hailed each other, but the crew of the *Harriet*, probably being foreigners, and unacquainted with the English language, were confused, as also those on board the Indian. The result was, that, in the course of a few minutes, both vessels came in collision. The *Seringapatam* struck the *Harriet* amidships, and, being almost treble its size, the concussion on the latter was tremendous, cutting her down to the water's edge, and carrying away her mainmast. Such was the force, in fact, that the *Harriet* was thrown almost on her beam ends. Her unfortunate crew, that were on the watch, instantly ran up the fore and main masts, and jumped on to the bowsprit of the *Seringapatam*, and shortly afterwards, the remainder of the crew, who were below in bed, followed in a state of nudity. They had scarcely done so, when her remaining masts broke short off, and went overboard. By some means, her rigging got entangled with the bow of the Indian, but, as the *Harriet* filled, the pressure carried away all forward, viz., the bowsprit, foremast, and other spars of the *Seringapatam*, clean off by the hull, and, rolling over for a time, disappeared. Luckily, the *Seringapatam* sustained no other damage, although so terrible was the collision, that her crew feared she would founder.

## OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MAY.

## NAPOLEON'S PASSAGE OF ST. BERNARD.

If the passage of the St. Bernard deserves far more blame than praise as a military operation, the reverse is the case if considered as a political one; for if its object were to dazzle and astonish, with a view to aid in Napoleon's elevation, then, certainly, nothing could be better calculated. The novelty of the undertaking—its real and exaggerated difficulties—the march of an army over the lofty barriers of snow and ice that cover the highest summits of the Alps—the breaking into the fair fields of Italy from the seats of eternal frost, and bursting on the astonished foe, as the avalanche bursts from the lofty regions whence the invaders descended, had something striking and romantic that could not, if attended with success, fail to captivate the easily excited imaginations of the French people. It offered the Parisians subjects for description and declamation; "enabled them," as the German historian Schlösser, the extravagant admirer of Napoleon, says, "to praise their own nation, according to custom, beyond all bounds and measure;" and tended naturally to make them idolise the man who, to be the first among the French, had performed actions that, as represented, seemed almost to border on the miraculous. If looked upon in this point of view, and as a road towards a crown, for which every thing was to be risked, then the passage of the St. Bernard was a great conception. If it be examined as a strategical movement, and tried by the fate of Genoa, the small army brought into the field of Marengo, and by the situation of affairs at one o'clock on the decisive battle-day, then it is little, indeed.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

## MEANS OF LIVING.

There are a great many very painful methods of earning a livelihood. Haberdashery appears to involve a large proportion of human suffering, affecting everybody connected with that branch of trade, from those who make the articles to those who sell them. A chimney-sweep's cannot be a very eligible profession; and we should pause some time before we decided upon following that of a policeman in St. Giles's, a waiter at a night-tavern, a break-of-day coffee-retailer, or an after-midnight cabman. Then there are the comic writers; wretched persons, who are obliged to be funny by the page, and make any quantity of jokes to order that may be demanded; but who are supposed by the world at large to live in a state of constant merriment at their own productions, throwing down their pen from time to time to scream with laughter at what they are inventing. And there are gentlemen in dirty tight-fittings and trunks, and braces worked with faded spangles, who dislocate their limbs through the bars of chairs, and walk on their heads in the gutters, upon mere speculation of the available halfpence to be pitched into the ring upon the promise that "the young man will now go through his extraordinary performance as the Bounding Ball of the Pyrenees, performed before her Majesty and Prince Albert, and at the parties of the nobility." There are also the wandering artists, who draw mackerel on the pavement, in cold weather, and in coloured chalks, until ordered to walk them by the policeman. There are, too, steamboat stokers in the Dog-days; and morning-paper news-venders in the winter: toad-eaters of every denomination, who work hardly enough, Heaven knows, for their livelihood; and questionable *parvenus* struggling for a position, who also undergo much misery and privation, constantly making the humble mutton of private life atone for the turbot and venison of the party; and sinking from the patrician wax to the would-be-so-if-we-could composite, or even the domestic mould, when they consider themselves safe from the clown's announcement in a pantomime of "Here's somebody coming!"—*Albert Smith in "Bentley's Miscellany."*

## MY OLD PARLOUR CARPET.

My old parlour carpet! Not Persian nor Turkey,  
But right Kidderminster, the true British loom;  
Thy face, once so bright, is now ragged and murky,  
And they'd fain cast thee forth from my snug little room.

Thou art threadbare and ancient, but still my eye traces  
Thy square Grecian scroll, and the quaint Arabesque;  
And my fancy yet pictures all sorts of odd faces,  
And griffins and gnomes in thy pattern grotesque.

And oft o'er my heart steals the spirit of sadness,  
As thou leadest me back to a long-vanished day,  
When I think of the feet, in whose steps e'er was gladness,  
And that once swept thy surface—alas! where are they?

Ah me! those dear feet the far mountains are treading,  
That are hid from our eyes by the gloom of the grave;  
While we, broken-hearted and lonely, are shedding  
Vain tears of regret for the fond and the brave.

O! how fresh to my mind thou bring'st many a vision,  
Which, though thronged with dead faces, I would not dispel;  
Nor their sadness exchange for the day dreams Elysian,  
On which youth's teeming fancy delighted to dwell.

Then remain where thou art, for they shall not remove thee,  
Though disfigured thou liest in tatters and stains;  
A grey druggist shall be, like a pall, spread above thee,  
And shield from derision thy honoured remains.—W. H. H.

The Union Magazine.

## ORIGIN OF HERALDRY.

The word *Heraldry* is derived from the German *Heer*, a host, an army—and *Heid*, a champion; and the term *blason*, by which the science is denoted in French, English, Italian, and German, has most probably its origin in the German word *blasen*, "to blow the horn." For, whenever a new knight appeared at a tournament, the herald sounded the trumpet, and as the competitors attended with close visors, it was his duty to explain the bearing of the shield, or coat of arms belonging to each. Thus, the knowledge of the various devices and symbols was called *Heraldry*; and, as the announcement was accompanied with sound of trumpet, it was termed "blazoning the arms." The Germans transmitting it to the French, it reached us after the Norman Conquest.—*From the "Patrician," No. 1, edited by John Burke, Esq.*

## SMALL WRONGS.

There are folks who would take their smallest wrongs with them into Paradise. Go where they will, they carry with them a travelling-case of injuries. Do we not know Trumpery? A very regular man, and a most respectable shopkeeper. He taketh his Sabbath walk. He looketh round upon a wide expanse. The heath is illuminated with flowering furze. He stands upon a veritable field of cloth of gold. He is about to smile upon the natural splendour, when again he recollects the bad half-sovereign taken ten days ago, and at the extremest corners of his mouth the smile dies, a death of suddenness.—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine*.

## THE MIDDLE AGE MANIA.

The only persons who really do make a bold stand against this foolish prejudice are the female portion of the community. Instead of evincing a taste for the appearances peculiar to the middle age, the struggle among them is, which shall continue the longest to set her face against all mediæval attributes.—*Our Own Times*.

## HORRORS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Eye-witnesses have likened the appearance of Paris, in 1793, to a city inhabited by demons and harpies. Down the gutters of its grim streets crept incessantly a stream of human blood; through its numerous and gorgeous fountains played at intervals a torrent of delicious wine. There were civic honours for the malefactor, ignominies and cruelties for the good: there was luxury for the indigent, privation for the millionaire. Never, in the gloomiest reveries of Dante, had man conceived such spectacles of hideous and ineffable depravity as were witnessed each day in the public thoroughfares of the French capital. "Death is an eternal sleep" were the ominous words painted above the porch of every academy; the non-existence of a Deity was alone preached from the pulpits; and the population, maddened by an accumulation of blasphemy and crime, danced the *Carminole* about the gory planks of the guillotine, and shrieked with insane laughter in the performance of their devilish jubilee. The Revolutionary tribunals were in full operation; the husky voice of Fouquier Tinville, the public accuser, sent crowds of his fellow creatures, with ribald jests, to death; four hundred thousand victims choked up the dungeons of those hellish demagogues; and, amidst the din of that earthly Pandemonium, the "Master Murderers" cracked their biscuits in the conclave-chambers of the Tuileries, and mooted novel schemes of massacre while sipping their sherbet.—*Dolman's Magazine*.

## THE RETORT CORRECTED.

Among the persons who took part in the convivialities of the kingdom of Dalkey (about 60 years ago), was the celebrated T. O'Meara. As the times became menacing, and Ireland infected with French principles, the Lord Chancellor Clare was vigilant in watching every society that was formed, and among the rest the Kingdom of Dalkey and its Druids attracted his notice. O'Meara was personally known to him, and supposing he could enlighten him, he sent for him. "You, Sir," said the Chancellor, "are, I understand, connected with the Kingdom of Dalkey." "I am, my Lord," said O'Meara. "Fray, may I ask what title you are recognised by?" "I am Duke of Muglins." "And what post do you hold under the Government?" "Chief Commissioner of the Revenue." "What are your emoluments in right of your office?" "I am allowed to import ten thousand hogsheads duty free." "Hogsheads of what, Mr. Commissioner?" "Of salt-water, my Lord." The Chancellor was satisfied without further question.—T. O'Meara was an attorney well known at that time, as many of the same profession were, for his conviviality, spirit, wit, singularity, and good nature. Among other anecdotes told of him was one very characteristic. An English gentleman of rank and fortune visited Ireland, and accidentally met T. at dinner at a friend's house. It was then the hospitable custom for every person who met a stranger at a friend's house, to ask him to dinner, and show him every attention. This was done with more than usual attention by T., who attached himself to the Englishman, invited him to his house in the country, and in the display of his good-nature and sense of hospitality, gave up his time and business to make the visit agreeable and instructive to his acquaintance, who left Ireland with many expressions of obligation for the kindness and attention he had received. Shortly after, T., for the first time, visited London, and, being a total stranger there, was delighted to see one day his English acquaintance walking on the other side of Bond-street; so, he immediately crossed over, and with outstretched hand declared how delighted he was to see him again. The gentleman was walking with a group of others of high aristocratic cast, and dressed in the utmost propriety of costume, and when he saw a wild dirty looking man, with soiled leather breeches, dirty top-boots, not over-clean linen, nor very close-shaven beard, striding up to him with a whip in his hand, and the lash twisted under his arm, he started back, and with a look of cold surprise said—"Sir, you have the advantage of me." "I have, Sir," said O'Meara, looking at him coolly for a moment—"I have, Sir, and by—I'll keep it!" and turned from him, casting such a look of contempt and superiority, as the other did not think it prudent to notice.—*Dublin University Magazine*.

might think proper to signify to the Committee of Selection that on special grounds they should be exempted from serving on committees, should be exempted accordingly. The Committee of Selection to report to the House the names of all such members, and also the grounds for such exemption.

Sir R. PEEL contended that, as Mr. O'BRIEN had challenged the authority of the House, and that after every consideration had been offered to him by the Chairman of the Committee, they were bound to declare Mr. O'Brien guilty of contempt. To affirm such a proposition as that proposed by Mr. Warburton would be quite absurd.

After a long discussion, a division took place, and the amendment was defeated by a majority of 139 to 15.

The House then divided on the original motion, which was carried by a majority of 133 to 13.

Mr. ESTCOURT then moved that Mr. Smith O'Brien be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The debate upon the motion was adjourned to Thursday.

WINDING-UP OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Mr. HUDSON obtained leave to bring in a bill for enabling or facilitating the winding up of the affairs of joint-stock companies for making Railways, which shall have been formed subsequent to the commencement of the last session of Parliament, and for which acts of incorporation shall not be obtained during the present session.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House, as usual on Wednesdays, sat at twelve o'clock.

THE FACTORIES BILL.—When the order of the day was moved for the second reading of the Factories Bill, Mr. HUME appealed to Mr. Fielden not to bring a bill of such importance forward on a Wednesday, and appealed also to the Government to fix one of the days appropriated to Ministerial business for the purpose of taking the discussion.—Sir R. PEEL said that in the present state of public business he could not give up one of the Government days to this discussion, however important.—Mr. HUME said he meant after the Corn Bill should have been disposed of.—Sir ROBERT PEEL said there was other most important business which would occupy all the time at the disposal of the Government.—A desultory discussion ensued upon the propriety of postponement, and ultimately Mr. FIELDEN was enabled to proceed, and moved the second reading of the Factories Bill, limiting the labour of young persons between the ages of thirteen and eighteen to ten hours a day.—Mr. AINSWORTH seconded the motion, although he recommended a compromise of eleven hours.—Mr. HUME opposed the Bill, because it would be an interference with the application of capital.

He moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.—Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND gave his cordial support to the bill.—Sir J. GRAMAM said that, after most carefully and dispassionately considering his former opinions with reference to this subject, he considered it his duty to concur with Mr. Hume in resisting the further progress of the bill. He then referred to the alterations which had been made on the subject, to the capital employed in the three trades that would be affected by the bill, and to the number of persons employed in those trades, and contended that the measure would indirectly affect adult labour, and lead ultimately to a reduction of wages. He concluded by stating that he and his colleagues had made up their minds to resist the further progress of the measure.—The debate on the bill was adjourned to Wednesday, 13th inst.

The House sat till six o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT.—Lord BROUGHAM brought in a bill to amend one of the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS RELIEF BILL.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of this bill, and in doing so entered into a brief explanation of the nature of the bill. The bill was founded upon the report of the Criminal Law Commissioners, who had deeply investigated the subject. The intention of the bill was to remove various disabilities and penalties imposed by more than thirty Acts of Parliament.

After some discussion, in the course of which the Bishop of Exeter strongly opposed parts of the measure, it was read a second time, and their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. Edward Lascelles took the oath and his seat for Ripon.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POST-OFFICE.—Captain VIVIAN wished to learn from the Secretary of the Treasury the cause of the many delays in the transmission of letters and papers through the Post-Office? The complaints against the Post-Office authorities were extremely numerous, and the Government should take some steps to remedy the evil.—Mr. CARDWELL was aware that complaints had latterly been made with respect to the transmission of newspapers, but he did not believe that the error lay with the Post-Office. He had not heard any complaint with respect to the transmission of letters. He held in his hand a return, by which it appeared that 729,000 newspapers had been transmitted during one week; and the errors were comparatively few, and when they had occurred, they were not attributable to the Post-Office, but to other causes, such as the covers coming off, &c. An addition to the building of the Post-Office, and several other measures, had been resorted to, to give increased facilities for the transmission of letters and papers in future. It was to be regretted that many of the newspapers, indeed the greater number, were posted at the latest possible moment, and it was utterly impossible to avoid occasional mistakes. All that could be done to remedy the evil would be done by the Government, and, he hoped, to the public satisfaction.

COMMITMENT OF MR. W. S. O'BRIEN.—Mr. ESTCOURT moved the order of the day for the adjourned debate upon the motion to commit Mr. W. S. O'Brien.—The SPEAKER having read the order, Mr. E. ROCHE said that he had communicated with his hon. friend (Mr. S. O'Brien) since the debate had been adjourned, and his hon. friend complained that no opportunity had been afforded to him of explaining the reasons which induced him to refuse to sit on railway committees, and he requested that he might be allowed to attend at the bar of the House to assign to the House the reasons which influenced him in the course he had adopted. He, therefore, moved that Mr. O'Brien be called to attend in his place.—After a few words from Mr. O'CONNELL, who said that his hon. friend had not yet been fairly heard.—Sir R. PEEL said that he felt called on to oppose the amendment of the hon. member (Mr. Roche). The hon. member (Mr. Smith O'Brien) had already had every opportunity for explanation, and he declined to give any additional one to that which he had given to the Committee of Selection. There was no precedent for the course proposed, and on that point he would be glad to hear the opinion of the Speaker.—The SPEAKER regretted to say that there was no precedent whatever for the course proposed.—Mr. E. ROCHE said that he would of course bow to the decision of the chair. But he wished to know if there was any precedent to prevent his hon. friend appearing at the bar of the House.—The SPEAKER said that there was no precedent of a member appearing at the bar, except as what he might almost say as a criminal. After a few words from Mr. H. GRATTAN and Mr. M. MILNES, strangers were ordered to withdraw, but no division took place. On our re-admission, the House ordered that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms to take Mr. William Smith O'Brien into custody, in conformity with the motion.

In the course of the evening, the Sergeant-at-Arms announced that he had taken Mr. S. O'Brien into custody, in pursuance of the orders of the House.

After disposing of the motions on the paper, the House rose at half-past nine o'clock.

## RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

The Railway Committees recommenced their proceedings on Monday. The Groups occupied, for the first time, a portion of the new Houses of Parliament; the rooms on the river front having been fitted up temporarily, and appropriated to the use of the committees for the remainder of the session. These lofty and spacious rooms present a remarkable contrast to the small, low, dark chambers previously occupied as committee rooms. They are, however, as yet, very far from being finished. The largest of these rooms is that occupied by Group No. XIV. The cases of the North Staffordshire lines, which involve an outlay of capital of nearly three millions, were opened on Group XXVII. The number of Committee Groups which met on Monday was nine, two of which assembled for the first time. On Tuesday, the number was ten, an additional Group (XXXVI.) having assembled in No. XXV. Room.

There were fourteen Committees on groups of railways on Wednesday, a greater number than on any day since the commencement of the session. There has been evident progress made already in the disposal of the Committee business. Two of the groups have been cleared off, all the Bills having been disposed of; and in some of the others the Committees are making quick advances towards the end of their labours, so as to clear the space for the forthcoming groups. Even the proceedings in the North Kent Railways seem to be approaching a conclusion. The preamble of the North Western, with the exception of a branch from Kirby Lonsdale to Milnthorpe, has been proved in Group XL. It unites with the York and Lancaster, and runs through the north-west of Lancashire to the Lakes. The preamble of the Strathern Deviation of the Edinburgh and Northern has been found proved in Group VII. The labours of Group XXIX. have been closed with the adjustment of some clauses in the Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham bill, whose preamble had been declared proved.

Mr. Smith O'Brien resolutely refuses to go to Group XI. The Sergeant-at-Arms, anticipating that the honourable member would naturally entertain an antipathy to a transfer either to the House of Correction or Tower, has had the kindness to prepare for his future residence a Parliamentary prison cell. This receptacle for impounding impeached members having for some years past fallen into desuetude, it has meanwhile been tenanted by messengers of the house and others, who, by dint of wainscoting and whitewashing, have converted it into a comfortable domicile. The interior has an air of supreme comfort, and the only prison-like appurtenances that distinguish it are certain bastille embellishments at the window in the shape of bars and balustrades. There is a French bedstead prepared for the new visitor. The room is three feet wide, and six high. On Wednesday the honourable member, with Mr. Grattan, M.P., personally inspected this condemned cell.

ART UNIONS.—On Monday evening a meeting of artists was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, for the purpose of supporting the bill introduced by Mr. Wyse, for the legalisation of Art Unions. The chair was taken by Sir W. C. Ross, supported by many artists of professional distinction. Some resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing the opinion of the meeting strongly in favour of the principles on which art unions are based, and their influence in fostering a taste for the fine arts among the bulk of the people. A petition, founded on the resolutions, and imploring the Legislature to pass the bill, was adopted. The meeting was very numerously attended.

THE LATE MURDER AT BERKESWELL, NEAR COVENTRY.—James Read, who was acquitted at the late Warwickshire assizes on the charge of murdering an old man named Tranter, in the parish of Berkewell, has been again committed for trial on the charge of robbing the old man's house: a handkerchief, a hat, and other articles were pawned in Birmingham, a day or two after the murder, in the prisoner's name.



## S K E T C H E S I N S P A I N .

Our Artist has resumed his Illustrations of Spanish manners with a pair of life-like groups of Spanish Officers (Lancers and Engineers, and the 1st Regiment of Cuirassiers). The uniform of the former is dark blue and gold, with dark grey undress frocks. The uniform of the Cuirassiers is scarlet, purple, and gold, polished steel cuirasses, and helmets of brass gilt, with raven-black horse-hair.

A note upon the Army of Spain may be interesting. Before the breaking out of the Civil War, the standing army amounted to 60,000 men, besides a reserve of *Milicias Provinciales*, which consisted of 30,000 men. These forces were considerably increased in 1832, and at the close of the war amounted to upwards of 800,000 men, including in this number several regiments of national guards, who performed the same service as troops of the line. Since the peace, this number has been greatly reduced; the Royal Guard has been abolished, and its regiments have been incorporated with the rest of the army.

The larger Engraving shows a portion of the Royal procession, on Thursday in the Holy Week, when the Queen goes in state, on foot, to visit the churches. The cortege is headed by a staff of officers, then a picked troop of hussars, and their band; the *Grandeas* preceding the Queen, bareheaded; then the Queen, with the Archbishop, train-bearers, ladies of the Court, &c. Next comes a group of the Royal halberdiers; next, the sedan-chair of her Majesty, richly carved and gilt, borne and attended by the Royal



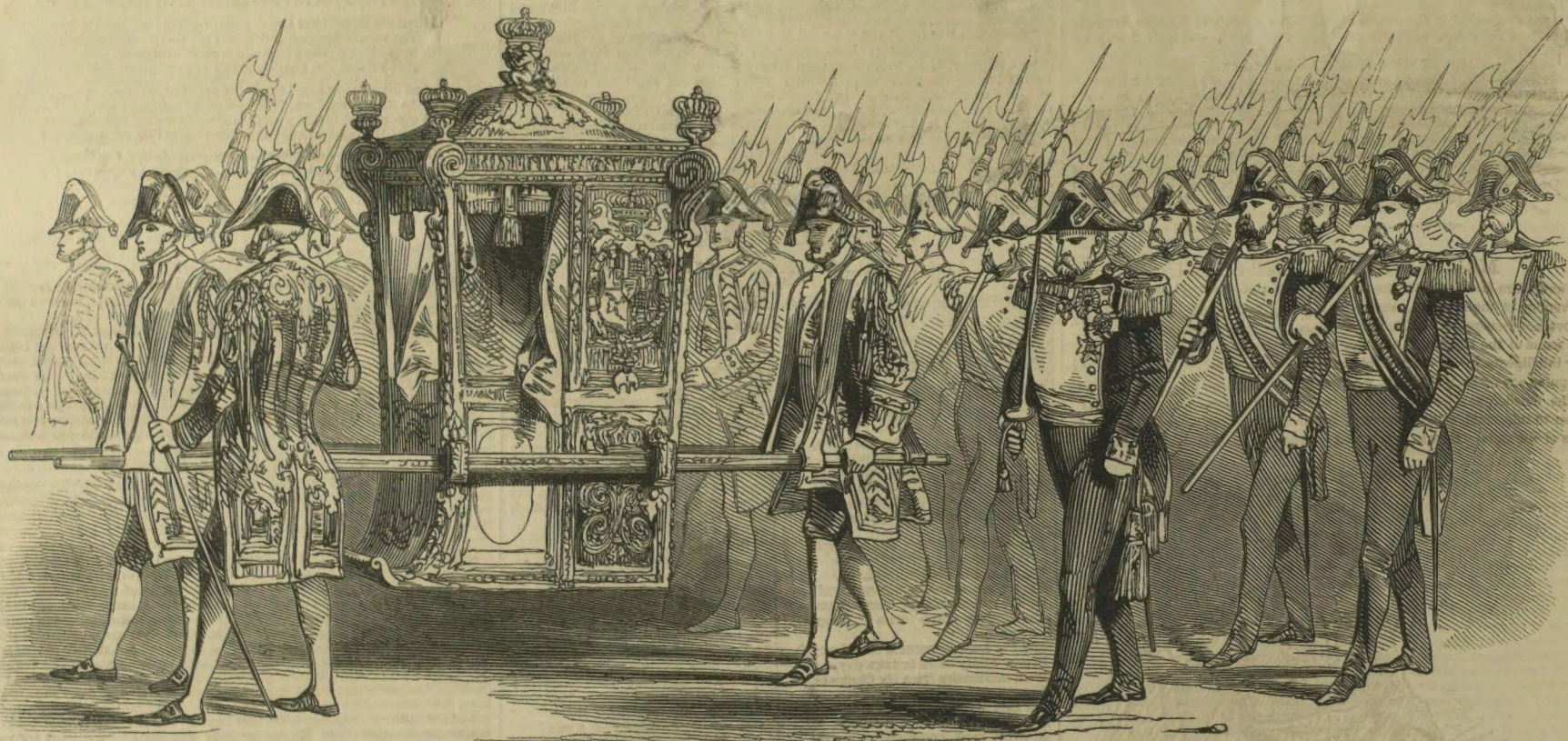
SPANISH OFFICERS.

footmen, in rich state liveries; and then follow halberdiers, a troop of cavalry, cuirassiers, and hussars, closing the procession, which passes in silent state through lines of infantry.

Our letters from Spain announce serious occurrences in Galicia. The *Madrid Gazette* publishes four despatches from different parts of that province. The Political Chief of Orense wrote, on the 17th, that, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, a body of 600 or 700 insurgents, belonging mostly to the provincial battalions of Oviedo and Zamora, and commanded by Brigadier Leoncio Rubio, had presented themselves at the bridge of the town, but that, having been fired upon by the provincials of Guadalupe and Mondoneo, they retired, leaving a party in a house not far distant from the bridge. General Concha was at Montfort, seven leagues from Orense. Part of his division was stationed at Villavieja, Pereira, and Gudina.

General Concha is stated in one of the despatches to have been at Monforte, seven leagues distant from Orense, and in the opposite direction to Rivadavia. His division is distributed between Villavieja, Pereira, and Gudina; which towns are in the limits of the province of Zamora. Another account, given by the Minister of War, speaks of Concha's being at La Chantada, somewhere in the same direction, and five leagues distant from Orense, and more than ten leagues distant from Eugo, from which he had been obliged to retire. Not a word is said in the despatches about the battalion of Malaga, which was reported to have passed over to the insurgents.

The Political Chief of Lugo, writing from Nogales, six leagues distant from Lugo, mentions that much discouragement exists amongst the insurgents there. He had issued circulars, cautioning the *Ayuntamientos* to pay them no money, and to furnish them with no supplies. They had issued from the town to collect provisions, and returned without leaving



THE ROYAL PROCESSION TO CHURCH.

by advanced post. Troops were reported at Villafranca, whither they were proceeding, by forced marches, to put themselves in communication with General Concha.

The Political Chief of Oviedo informed the Government, that, on the night of the 15th ult., an attempt was made by the sergeants of the provincial regiment of Salamanca, to induce it to pronounce and join the insurgents. The plot, however, was denounced by the soldiers, and the conspirators were taken into custody. The *Heraldo* announces that the Government had sent four ships of war to cruise off the coast of Vigo, for the purpose of preventing the landing of supplies for the rebels, and to co-operate with the Queen's troops in an attack on the place. At Malaga and Carthagena, symptoms of revolt had manifested themselves, but the authorities had adopted measures to check any attempt at insurrection.

A decree of General Villalonga, dated the 15th ult., from Corunna, declares the coasts of Galicia, from Rivadeo to La Guardia, in a state of blockade. The Captain-General of Galicia, in a despatch of the 14th, states that the column under the orders of General Puig Samper has repulsed the insurgents at Segnerro, and compelled them to disperse. Several of the rioters were killed, and an officer and some privates among the troops wounded. General Concha was preparing to march on Orense, which was menaced by the insurgents.

Letters from Vigo mention that considerable ferment was observable in that neighbourhood.

General Yriarte was at Vigo, and had declared for the Constitution of 1837. The Spanish brig *Nervione*, lying at Cadiz, had also pronounced in favour of Don Enrique; in short, at several Spanish ports, the insurrection was gradually becoming more popular.

Letters from Seville, of the 17th ult., mention that it was proposed to proclaim martial law in that city and province.

The following is published officially, in the shape of an extraordinary bulletin:



SPANISH CUIRASSIERS.

Superior Political Government of the Province of Corunna, Friday, April 24.

His Excellency the Captain-General of Galicia, at half-past nine this morning, communicates to me the following:—

“His Excellency the Commandant-General of the expeditionary division of Galicia, Don José de la Conchas, under date of yesterday, from Santiago, says as follows:—

“Excellent Sir,—I have the satisfaction to announce to your Excellency that after an engagement commenced from the heights of Cocheiro, and after storming this city, notwithstanding the strong defence of the insurgents under the command of De Solis, all the forces here assembled have been compelled, at seven o'clock at night, to surrender at discretion.

“The number of prisoners will be above 1400, composed of the battalions of Zamora, Gijon, and Segovia; of some 70 men of the Civil Guard, and several detachments of Gijon and Oviedo, with 30 cavalry of Villavieja. The number of officers reaches 54, amongst them the Commandant Solis.

“I cannot, from want of time, give your Excellency further details, but must, notwithstanding, inform you that the troops under my command have conducted themselves with the greatest valour, which will be shown by the capture of this city, which has cost me more than 100 men in killed and wounded.”

“JOSE MARTINEZ, the Political Chief.

(Countersigned) “EUGENIO REQUERO, Secretary.”

A Valladolid letter states that the notorious General Noguera, the murderer of Cabrera's aged mother, has entered Pontevedra with a reinforcement of 180 men, and that the rebels are daily receiving succours from Portugal by sea. Their retreat from Santiago was a well-calculated and prudent movement, as there they were in an open town, whilst at Vigo and Pontevedra, strong fortifications defend them on the land side, and the sea is in their rear to escape by, if necessary.





THE GREAT FRENCH STEEPLE-CHASE.

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

We have been favoured with the original of the annexed Portrait of the youthful Sovereign of the Punjab, sketched in Durbar, by a gentleman in the suite of the Governor-General, at Lulleancee, a village twenty-six miles south of Lahore. The name of the Maharajah occupies a very prominent position in our pacificatory intelligence in our Journal of last week. (See page 266.) The boy ruler is a reputed son of Runjeet Singh, who was set up by Herab Singh as Maharajah, after the murderous Ajeet Singh had been cut to pieces. In the capacity of Minister to this child of tender years, Herab Singh endeavoured to grasp the powers of the state. He was not strong enough to keep the place he had won.



THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH, SKETCHED IN DURBAR.

New factions arose, new mutinies occurred among the troops, and Herab Singh, becoming an object of hostility to his nearest of kin, died as most of his predecessors had done. And now, the mother of the infant Maharajah put in her claim to be treated as Regent, and the whole framework of society fell to pieces: the soldiers roamed about the country at will; towns were sacked and villages plundered; whilst the wretched woman nominally at the head of affairs lived in debauchery. This state of things brought about the recent conflict of the Sikhs with the English, and the signal defeat of the former. After the battle of Sohraon, the youthful Maharajah, attended by Rajah Gholab Singh, came as a suppliant for mercy, to Sir Henry Hardinge. It was not refused him. The blame of the war was thrown, as it ought to have been, on the turbulent chiefs—though, to mark the Governor-General's sense of the national offence, the Sovereign was, at the outset, refused the honours that are given in the East to crowned heads; but peace was granted to him and to the Punjab, on terms which indicate as much of true wisdom as of moderation in him who assigned them. (We quote the substance of these facts from a well-timed paper—"The Sikhs and the Late Campaign"—in Fraser's Magazine for the present month. It merits immediate attention.)

ERUPTIONS OF MOUNT HECIA.—A letter from Copenhagen, of the 16th of April, says:—"The eruptions of Mount Hecia continued to be very violent. The flames which issued from these great craters attained a height of 14,400 feet, and their breadth exceeded the greatest breadth of the river Picensen, the most considerable river in Iceland. The lava had already formed lofty mountains, and among the masses of pumicestone vomited by the volcano, and which have been found at a distance of three-fourths of a mile, there were some which weighed half a ton. By the eruption of Hecia, the enormous quantities of snow and ice which had accumulated for several years on the sides of that mountain have been melted, and partly fallen into the river Rangen, which has overflowed its banks several times. The waters of that river, which runs almost at the foot of Mount Hecia, and which receives a large portion of the burning lava, were so hot that every day they cast upon the banks numbers of dead trout, almost half baked! Every night vivid streaks of the aurora borealis illumined the sky."

THE GREAT FRENCH STEEPLE-CHASE.

Our Paris Correspondent having returned to this spirited affair, we shall merely affix to our artist's clever picture of the glories of "La Croix Berny," a pendant in verse by way of souvenir.

The Chase! the Chase! the Steeple-chase!  
The rasping leap and the rattling pace;  
The rider brave and the gallant steed,  
Whose lava-veins display his breed;  
The flashing eye and hoof of light,  
That far outstrips the tempest's flight;  
The start, the struggle, and the goal,  
Where victory winds up the whole.  
Oh! ne'er on turf or stream a race  
Can match the manly Steeple-chase.

The morning lours; but the sporting men,  
Native and British denizen,  
Regardless of the drenching cloud,  
Dash forward on their chargers proud.  
The Jockey Club cries "Whip and spur!"  
The "Lionne," scornful shawl and fur,  
Drives wildly on in britzka gay,  
With millionaire from the Chaussee.  
The "Amazone" ne'er slackens rein,  
But flies along the flow'ry Seine.  
Sweeps on the motley cavalcade,  
Of every rank, and class, and grade,  
From prince and peer to gamin bare,  
From Nemours down to Rob. Macaire.  
The cafes have a sinicure,  
The Palais Royal's precincts pure

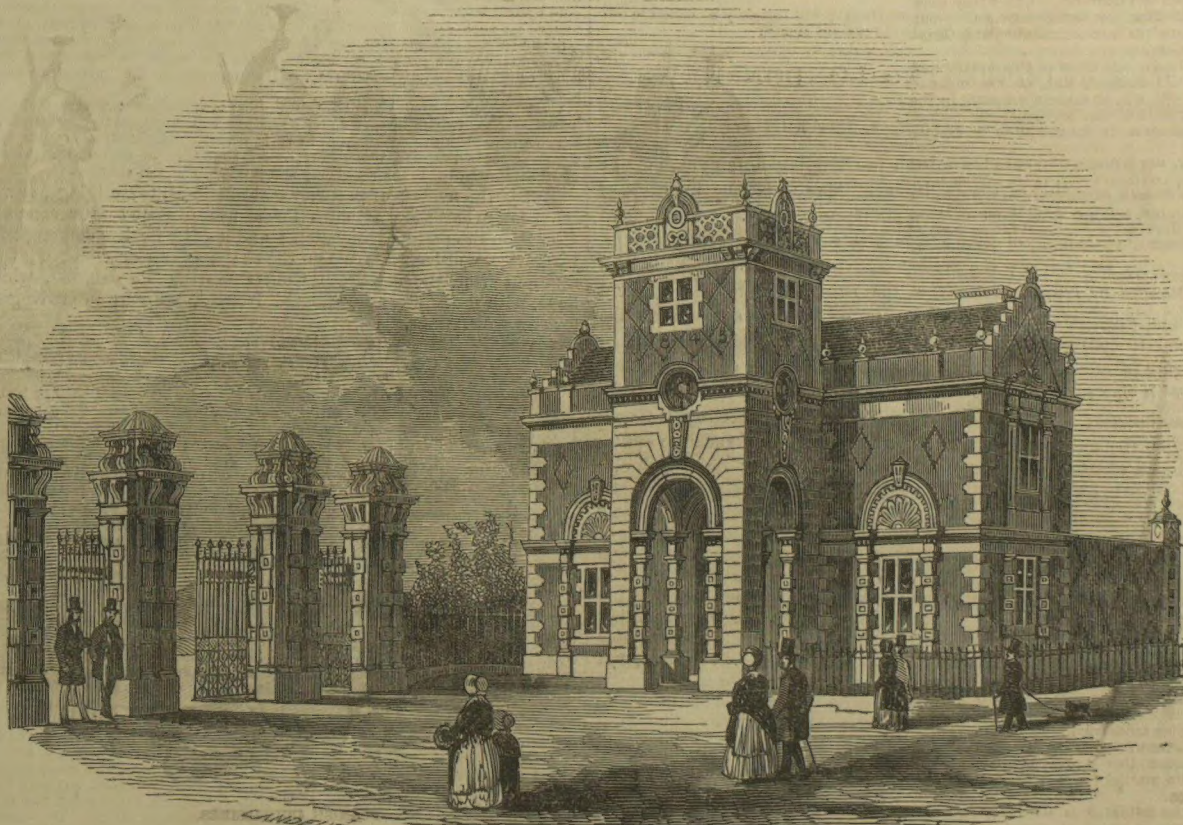
Are tenantless. The'estaminet  
And billiard shut up shop to day.  
(The Sabbath! London, 'tis confess'd  
Keeps differently the day of rest.)  
Onward they bowl! each mother's son,  
Impatient for the novel fun.  
And, as a river in its course  
Is swelled by streamlets' tribute force,  
E'en so the gay Parisian crowd,  
Increas'd by peasants laughing loud  
Rolls like an avalanche along;  
At every step fresh numbers throng,  
Till Croix de Berny shows on high,  
Its gay flags fluttering in the sky.

Oh! 'tis a spirit-stirring sight!  
The steed is weigh'd—the girth made tight.  
The jockeys mount—the signal's given,  
The mead beneath the hoofs is riven!  
Away! away! across the brook  
Where poor Cattonian water took!  
Away! The Roarer takes the lead,  
But Little Tommy tops his speed.  
(Sure seldom yet were seen a pair  
Like Little Tom and brave Vevers;  
Tom, staunch a bit as e'er was foal'd,  
And Vevers sixty-five years old.)  
Away! The Lancet shows its blood;  
The Scavenger is trick'd in mud;

Discord is concord (conquered), and the Roarer  
Is out of breath, as from a floorer.  
Away! away! there's little Tommy,  
With Vevers, famed for his *bonhomme*.  
Ply, Vevers, ply the lash and steel,  
For here comes Culverthorpe and Peel!  
The name is ominous! they come,  
Close neck and neck. The crowd is dumb;  
And now their shoutings rend the skies  
For Culverthorpe has won the prize.  
The prize is won by England's son,  
Yet France has gain'd a higher meed,  
Her generous spirit smil'd upon  
The rider and his victor steed.  
Our gratitude the Gaul commands,  
Who hails a Briton as a brother,  
Proving that two such noble lands  
Need only know—to love each other.

VICTORIA PARK.

We are happy to find that this newly-formed "public walk" is progressing well, so as already to afford the eastern inhabitants of the metropolis an amusement to which they have, until lately, been strangers. To show how extensively the boon has been estimated, we may state that on Good Friday, the new Park was visited by 25,000 persons; and by a considerably greater number on Easter Monday. The plantations are thriving—upwards of 20,000 trees and shrubs are now in the ground, and the plan of a scientific arboretum is followed in their disposal, so as to combine amusement and information of a high class. The leading roads and footpaths are in course of completion. A handsome lodge in the Elizabethan style, for the residence of Mr. Curtis, the forester, has been completed at the entrance from Bishop Bonner's Fields, which is across an adjacent iron bridge of very light and elegant construction. A plot has been staked out near this entrance, of about four acres in extent, for ornamental water. The regulations of St. James's-park, with regard to the admission of visitors, are observed as far as possible, the park-keepers having orders to exclude all disorderly and drunken persons, itinerant vendors, and dogs. During the recent holidays, notwithstanding the crowds of visitors, excellent order was kept by an efficient staff of park-keepers, under the direction of Mr. Mobbs, the chief gate-keeper, and very trifling injury or damage was done. The precise locality of the new Park, and its excellent provision for the health of a crowded district, will be best understood by reference to the plan in the second volume of our Journal. Its success proves the liberality in providing recreations for the people will be rightly estimated; but niggardliness in admitting them to such privileges will create abuse of the slight advantages.



VICTORIA PARK.—THE LODGE.



CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 3.—Third Sunday after Easter.  
MONDAY, 4.—Jupiter sets at 8h. 3m. p.m.  
TUESDAY, 5.—St. John—Hamburg nearly destroyed by fire, 1842.  
WEDNESDAY, 6.—Battle of Prague, 1757.  
THURSDAY, 7.—Earthquake in St. Domingo, 1842; 10,000 lives lost.  
FRIDAY, 8.—Accident on the Paris and Versailles Railway, 1842.  
SATURDAY, 9.—Battle of Lodi, 1796.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 9.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. m.	A. m.	M. m.	A. m.	M. m.	A. m.	M. m.	A. m.	M. m.	A. m.	M. m.	A. m.
7 52	8 27	9 4	9 40	10 15	10 48	11 18	11 48	0 0	0 12	0 34	0 55

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Adonis," Camberwell.—Our Journal can only be had stamped. The tower of Beddington Church is temp. Richard the Second. (See No. 193 of our Journal.) Richmond Park is a Royal demesne, and is about twelve miles in circumference.  
"J. B." may purchase the London Gazette at the office in Cannon-row, and Acts of Parliament at the Queen's Printer's.  
"A. A. F."—The "tirade" is much too long.  
"G. A. H."—Leeds, is thanked for the suggestion.  
"Ponetract."—We cannot solve precisely the anagram of the author of "Eothen."  
"Juvenis."—Too much care cannot be exercised by the Post Office in the issuing of Money Orders. The Christian names of the parties are indispensable.  
"T. N." is thanked for the Sonnet, but we have not room to insert it.  
"A Three Years' Subscriber" is recommended to appeal to the Income-Tax Commissioners in case of overtaxation.  
"D. T. C."—The Numismatist's Manual.  
"A. D. M."—We have not room.  
"M. G." Smithfield.—Gough is pronounced Goff.  
"T. J." New-street, Covent Garden.—See the Memoir in our present Number.  
"A Man of Kent."—"The Kentish Fire" if we mistake not, first originated at the Anti-Catholic meetings some sixteen years since.  
"D. D. C."—Mr. Dickens's first published work was his inimitable "Sketches." To the other questions we reply in the affirmative.  
"G. T." should apply at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.  
"E. B." Liverpool.—We have not seen the work in question.  
"Inquirer."—It is not likely that any correct return has yet been made of the number of killed and wounded in the late Indian war.  
"P. Z. A. P."—We cannot entertain the suggestion for publishing the Engravings apart from our Journal.  
"Pigeon."—The term "Cannel" applied to a certain kind of Coal, is a corruption of "Candle," from its having been used to light the men at their work. It was so called before canals were dug, and the people of Kendal do not recognise the origin from that place. (See "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated.") The French word "Brevel" is a brief of the Crown, warrant, writ, diploma, commission, patent, &c.; thus, a "brevel" officer is one whose rank is above his pay.  
"S. W." Rockborne.—Apply, respecting the Music Type, to Messrs. Robson, Levey, and Franklin, Great New-street, Gough-square.  
"Jeremiah Doolittle" will find a notice in our present Number of the Drawing of the Art-Union Prizes.  
"A Constant Subscriber" may obtain the License of the Registrar of his District.  
"T. W."—"Impromptu"—inadmissible.  
"A Correspondent."—We cannot reprint the extract from Archbishop Browne's Sermon, on the Jesuits.  
"S. G." Wells, is quizzical.  
"A Constant Reader," Ramsgate.—The Great Steeple Chase at Paris took place on Sunday, not Monday, as stated in some journals.  
"G. L. S." Enfield, will perceive, by our present No., that we have already paid attention to the subject.  
"G. J. S." will, perhaps, favour us with a Sketch of the new Building at Battersea. Our Correspondent is mistaken: an original notice of the death of Mr. Tegg appeared in our Journal of last week.  
"A Subscriber," Wakefield.—We have not room.  
"G. G."—Declined.  
"An Old Subscriber."—We do not settle disputes at Cards.  
"B. G."—The marriage will be legal.  
"Z. Z. O."—We cannot give the information relative to the cheap Harp-maker.  
"A Musician and Subscriber for 1842."—Mr. Pigott is principal Second Violin in the Opera Orchestra, and is a well-known musician.  
"W. F." Hammersmith.—Mendelssohn will be here in August, and we recommend our Correspondent to deliver his MS. Opera in person. Such a treasure—judging from the specimen sent to us—might be lost in the transit.  
"M. P."—The Red Hand (the arms of Ulster) was adopted by James I., as the Badge of the Order of Barons. The design of the Institution being the colonization of Ulster, in Ireland, the Arms of the Province were deemed the most appropriate insignia.  
"Sigismund."—The Prince of Wales will succeed. In no country does a daughter inherit, if she have a brother.—The Highland Chief, "McDonnell of Glengarry," emigrated some years since to New South Wales; but we have some idea that he has returned to Scotland, or is about to do so. The address of the Bishop of Calcutta is "Calcutta;" that of the Diocesan of Jamaica, "Kingston, in that Island."  
"T. X. Z."—A commission in the East India Company's service is not purchasable.  
"W. T. M. G."—The word Percy is pronounced similarly to Mercy. Harry is sometimes used as a Christian name.  
"A. Y. J."—Miss Burdett Coutts's address is 1, Stratton-street, Piccadilly; that of Lady Emily Stratford, 40, Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square.  
"A Constant Reader."—The Marchioness of Anglesey was formerly the wife of the Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley (now Lord Cowley). She is second daughter of Charles Sloane, first Earl Cadogan. Her elder sister, who died in 1839, was married to the Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley.  
"Carloman."—The "bonded certificates" to which our Correspondent alludes are the certificates given when corn or other articles are taken out of bond. Sir Robert Peel explained in the House of Commons, in regard to the new tariff, that the moment the resolutions were agreed to the reduced duty would be taken, on an understanding being furnished, that, if the bill for reducing the duties should not be passed, the original duty would be paid.  
"C. S."—The little business doing in all description of Mining Shares, renders quotations at present, (and, in fact, under ordinary circumstances), merely nominal. By this we mean, that to buy or sell at the price quoted, is barely possible—an actual price being "made" when the nature of the transaction is declared. To quote prices would, therefore, be only occupying space devoted to matters of more absorbing interest.

Some Replies to Correspondents are omitted this week, for want of room.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.—Next week, we shall present to our Readers a novel illustration of the present fashions in the French capital, of special interest at this season.

\* \* \* THE LARGE VIEW OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN will certainly be issued to our Subscribers during the present Month.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1846.

If "Justice to Ireland" consisted in obtaining a fair share of the time and attention of the Legislature, there would be no cause of complaint on the part of that unhappy country. Enough, and more than enough, of time and talk is consumed over her wrongs, miseries, and errors; the present and many past weeks have been absorbed by Ireland; the rest of the British Empire has been kept quite subordinate and secondary to it. We are stopped on the road to commercial prosperity by the gaunt and fever-stricken figure of our sister country, like a fat and wealthy citizen arrested, on his way to "Change," by an importunate mendicant, all rags and hunger; and the man of wealth cannot help feeling his own prosperity as a sort of reproach, in the presence of such an embodiment of misery; a twinge of conscience crosses him—a doubt, whether his wretched fellow-subject can have had fair play; so, he grasps a handful of silver, bids the poor object take it, and buy bread, and goes his way to his merchandise. But, in the course of time, the same figure crosses his path, bearing about it additions and variety of wretchedness, and the same process of relief is repeated, causing dissatisfaction on one side, and humiliation on the other, till both are weary of it, and begin to ask whether something more and better cannot be done? It is this question which is now being asked in a thousand forms. It seems long and tedious; but there is a long arrears of neglect and error to be made up; it is not one session, or many sessions, or even generations of those who make sessions and Parliaments, that can remedy evils which have been the growth of centuries. Time is the last thing we should grudge in the process.

We are approaching the termination of the debate on the Coercion Bill, or rather, the end of the first debate on that measure; all parties will be glad to see it put aside for a time; for, besides its negative quality of obstructing everything else, it is a sad subject of itself. It casts a gloom over the mind to think such

a thing can be a necessity; we cannot help contemplating its provisions with the same sort of feeling we look at the thumbscrews and implements of torture in the Tower; there is a terrible fitness in all their parts; as means to an end, they are perfect; but in that very perfection there is something repugnant to our better nature, and we wish they had never been invented. We have outgrown the barbarisms of rack and screw,—we have yet to hope for the time when Coercion and Curfew Acts, and similar specimens of brute force legalised, will be needed no more. We are sure that the world progresses; it does move after all, as the old astronomer said in another sense; but our motion in the cycle of improvement is very, very slow.

A few rays and gleams of hope, however, have pierced through the clouds and confusion of the past week's debate. From Sir Robert Peel's defence of the course adopted by the Government, on the Coercion Act, something may be gathered that looks like the germs of future legislation—the acorns, as it were, of future oaks. Every one will recollect the small threads and filaments of novel, and, to some, startling colours, that ran through the web of the Premier's latest Protection speeches; they showed that new materials were mingling in the work, and predictions were spoken upon them which time has amply fulfilled. The slight indications then, of coming change, are always of importance from Sir Robert Peel; we may be sure they have been carefully considered, and that they are not given to the world carelessly or before their time. He has laid Ireland and its people before him, the state of both being like that of no other people on the face of the earth, and he is coming to the conclusion that one of the causes of the many anomalies to be there witnessed, is the tenure of land. It is not impossible, also, that the doubts which hung suspended in solution have been precipitated into the state of certainties by the conduct of the Irish landowners during the present crisis. He complains of their backwardness in helping the Government, who relied on their aid, and censures their wholesale evictions, at a time when every particle of poverty and discontent is doubly dangerous. They have shown the stuff they are made of, and have most surely pulled down legislation upon their heads, which will, in some degree, re-adjust the balance of justice. The law has hitherto been all on the side of the landlords: the scale is beginning to turn. The Premier warmly cheered the speech of Mr. Macarthy, on Monday evening, paid a handsome tribute to its ability during his own address, and on Tuesday evening crossed the floor of the House, and entered into conversation with the member for Cork—not, we fancy, to tell him he thought the speech bad and mischievous. Let the "ascendancy" party of Ireland read the opinions the Premier cheered and the sentiments he admired, and they will see what chance they have of maintaining their system. From the Premier's own speech they will gather quite as little of approval of their proceedings. We extract a few passages, and recommend them to attention: they will be wanted at no very distant day for reference. If the following is not the precursor of an Act of Parliament, we are grievously mistaken:—

It is impossible to contemplate the state of landed property in Ireland without being compelled to admit that, at present, it is in a most unsatisfactory condition. A great number of estates are wholly unprofitable from being in the hands, not of the proprietors, but of receivers; and it is impossible to contemplate the number of estates in this position, and their unfruitfulness either to the creditor or the proprietor, without being forcibly convinced of the absolute necessity of some change in the law.

So much for those who, perhaps, have the will but not the power, inasmuch as their inheritance is in the hands of others; but those who have the power, and exhibit no disposition to do good, have also a moral lesson read to them:—

You will excuse me if I speak with freedom when I say that I think you are apt to rely too much upon the power of the Executive Government. You are always saying that the Government ought to act; that the Legislature ought to pass new laws. Believe me that you, the landlords of Ireland, have it in your own power to do more immediate good to your country than can be conferred by the Legislature. If you would meet together—I speak of absentees as well as of resident proprietors—and seriously consider what are the real evils of your country, and what are the obligations imposed upon you as possessors of property; if those who are armed with legal power, who eject their tenantry without considering how they are to obtain shelter and subsistence, would reflect on the consequences of such an exercise of their power; and, if the exertion of this power be necessary, if they would maturely consider the duty imposed on them, of providing in some measure against the dreadful consequences of such a course, which a very little liberality and forbearance would enable them to do, you would confer greater benefit on your country than the Government or Legislature could effect.

Here is full warning: the suggestions of what they should do, show clearly what they have not done; "those who have ears to hear, let them hear"—a "very little liberality and forbearance" is not much to ask; but the asking for them, shows they have not been practised. In the above extract, and the next, there are too many ifs: if the world was perfect, and men all that they should be, there would be no occasion for laws, and less than there is for Parliaments and Prime Ministers; but, unluckily, the world and men are much what bad laws and bad passions make them; and restraint and compulsion are necessary to both, or goodness would be trampled and crushed out of existence.—

Of this, however, I have the strongest conviction, that if the landlords of Ireland would consider the condition of the people; if they would imitate the practice in this country with respect to the building of houses for the occupation even of the poorest labourers; if they would enter into a combination the most laudable and honourable in which they could enrol themselves; if they would procure correct information as to the state of the country; if they would resolve to follow that noble example to which I have referred (that of Lord G. Hill), the relations between rich and poor would be ameliorated, more kindly feelings would be encouraged, and greater confidence in the law would be established, than could be effected by any measures that Government or the Legislature could adopt.

While, therefore, you call on the Government to introduce measures, and upon Parliament to sanction them, I do hope that you will recognise that principle for which I have been contending, that there is a moral obligation incumbent upon the possessor of property, which laws cannot supersede or control, the exercise of which is essential to the well-being and prosperity of the country.

But if the holders of property will not do all these things, or any of them, what then remains for a well-disposed Government? Peel is on the path of legislation; and a little farther contempt for his advice, will bear its fruit in the shape of a Coercion Act, very different from the seventeen Courts Martial in disguise, which have, with short intervals, afflicted Ireland, without improving it, for two generations.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

April 30.

At a Congregation holden yesterday, the following degrees were conferred:—Rev. S. Kerrick Macauley, Jesus, B.D.—F. James Gruggen, St. John's; J. Sanderson Clarke ditto; J. Hulbert Glover, Clare; C. John Bunyon, Corpus Christi; H. Albert Goodwin, ditto; Adam Bealey, Queen's; Thomas Hare, ditto; T. Lloyd Owen, Jesus; Frederick Fitch, Christ's; Robert Middlemist, ditto, M.A.—Richard Bendyshe, Trinity; Bolton Waller, ditto; T. James Bennett, T. Hawley Edwards, M. Ferrebes Sadler, John's; H. P. Fellow Crease, H. J. Rees Rathbone, Clare; A. Clarke Forbes, G. Wildon Fieritz, Caius; J. Sidney Smith, T. George Smith, Trinity Hall; J. Thomas Brown, T. Pritchard White, Corpus Christi; Edwin Fox, Queen's; R. Cunningham Didham, O. Plampkin Oakes, Emmanuel, B.A.

CONSECRATION OF ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH, BEARWOOD.—This beautiful structure, engraved in our Journal of last week, was consecrated, with the accustomed ceremonies, on Thursday, the 23rd ult.: after prayers, the Lord Bishop of Oxford preached a most eloquent discourse upon 1 Chronicles, c. 22, v. 5: "And the house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnificent." There were present several of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood: the anthems, &c., were sung by some gentlemen from St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The church is in the Decorated Style, from the design of Mr. W. Good, jun. It consists of a nave and chancel, and a tower at the west end, rising nearly ninety feet. A few of the windows are filled with stained glass, and the floor is paved with encaustic tiles. The sittings are entirely free, and will accommodate about 340 persons. The cost of the erection, the endowment, &c., has been little short of £9000, towards which Mr. John Walter, jun., has contributed the rent-charge on his own property, and a pecuniary gift of about £2500. The church is beautifully situated on the most commanding point of the estate of Bearwood, on the borders of the two extensive parishes of Hurst and Wokingham, and at a considerable distance from the parish church of either.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

DECEANDS.—Lord CAMPBELL moved the order of the day for the House going into Committee on the two bills which he had introduced, relating to the law of decedands. He had, in drawing up the bills, followed the principles of the Scotch law, which allowed the relations to sue jointly or singly, and he hoped it would receive the sanction of the House.—Lord DENMAN said that he entertained a strong opinion that the bills should pass, and he had so expressed himself when they were before the House last year.—Lord BROUGHAM also expressed his cordial approbation of the bills before the House.—The House then went into Committee on the bills, and the clauses were agreed to.—Lord BROUGHAM read a letter from a broker in Liverpool stating that the railway mania had again revived in that town with increased vigour.

The Irish Great Western (Dublin and Galway) Railway Bill, and the Midland Great Western of Ireland (Dublin and Mullingar) Railway Bill, were, after a discussion, respectively read a third time, and passed.

The second reading of the Railway Deposits Bill was postponed.

RAILWAY DISSOLUTION BILL.—On the motion for going into Committee on the Railway Dissolution Bill, the Earl of RADNOR protested against the bill, which was calculated to break up many excellent projects for railways, and in all instances to encourage intrigue and gambling.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—Mr. E. B. ROCHE read a letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien to himself, to the effect that that hon. gentleman was sorry he had not an opportunity of making an explanation yesterday. Mr. O'Brien also complained that only a portion of his correspondence with the Committee of Selection had been read. As his (Mr. O'Brien's) case was a new one, and not supported by any authorities, he thought a Committee ought to have been appointed to consider the subject. The letter concluded thus:—

In all proceedings in Parliament it is customary to give due notice to the parties affected by such proceedings—such notice, therefore, may be considered as a "right" rather than as a "courtesy." With reference to the preliminary motion made on Monday night, I was left in such entire ignorance of the terms of that motion, that I absolutely mistook the question when put from the chair, and imagined that it was an order to attend the House on Tuesday, whereas I afterwards learned that it was an order to attend the Committee. On last Friday I stated to Mr. Estcourt, in private, that I should feel much obliged to him if he would intimate to me the terms of the motion which I intended to make in reference to my case, as soon as his own determination was formed. I subsequently received no communication from him. I do not wish you to reveal to the House what an Irishman thinks of such a mode of proceeding. Suffering from the injustice of the British House of Commons, I expect nothing from its generosity. I shall make no further appeal to the House. Yesterday I was extremely anxious to have been allowed to speak on my own behalf before my committee to prison as a culprit. I shall not again condescend to solicit even this trifling favour. In concluding, I beg most anxiously and earnestly to request you to inform the House that I am no party to any motion for my discharge.

I remain, my dear Roche, very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

MR. O'CONNELL gave notice that he would postpone his motion relative to the discharge of Mr. Smith O'Brien from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms till Monday next.

PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.

Sir J. GRAHAM having moved the order of the day for the first reading of this bill,

Mr. P. SOMERS rose and opposed the bill.

Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL next addressed the House against the bill.

Mr. CELUGHOUN supported the bill, on the ground that if safety were guaranteed in Ireland, absenteeism would diminish.

Mr. T. O'BRIEN contended that a bill like the present was more calculated to increase crime than diminish it.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—In pursuance of the permission given by the House of Commons on Thursday night, Mr. Smith O'Brien was yesterday morning allowed to give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Poor-laws. Mr. O'Brien was under examination for some time, but the proceedings are private. It should be understood that Mr. O'Brien is not kept in close confinement. Yesterday afternoon, he walked for some time outside the House of Commons, apparently without restraint, and in company with Mr. John O'Connell and other friends.

NOMINATION FOR THE FALKIRK DISTRICT OF BURGHS.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of the burghs of Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, Linlithgow, and Lanark, took place at Falkirk, on Wednesday. The two candidates, Lord Lincoln and Mr. Wilson, appeared on the hustings, surrounded by a large body of friends. The candidates having been duly proposed, a show of hands was taken, when only about a dozen were held up for Lord Lincoln. A poll was demanded on the part of his Lordship, and the polling was fixed to take place yesterday (Friday).

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.

The annual general meeting of the association was held on Tuesday, in the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee, and distributing the prizes. In the absence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the chair was taken by Lord Montagu. His Royal Highness, however, subsequently arrived and presided at the meeting.

The Secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the total amount subscribed for the year was £16,500, or £1100 more than in the preceding year. The report went on to state that the works of art selected last year had amounted to 278, and the committee had commissioned, on the part of Sir Erskine Perry (a prizeholder to the amount of £300), the execution in marble of Mr. W. Calder Marshall's group, "The First Whisper of Love." The committee, with the view of encouraging sculpture, offered the sum of £500 for a group or single figure in marble, not less than 4 feet 6 inches high, to be competed for by furnished models in plaster. The models were required to be sent in by the 1st of July next, and the work completed in the same day in the following year. Beyond the selected group, it was hoped that others might be found suitable for casting in bronze. The bronzes for the current year, after Mr. Foley's "Youth at the Stream," were nearly ready, and would be distributed after the allotment. The engraving due to the subscribers of 1844, "The Castle of Ischia," was delivered in May last. The engraving for 1845, "The Convalscent," after Mr. Mulready, had been delayed by the indisposition of the engraver, Mr. Doo. The subscribers had, however, the series of outlines by Mr. Rimer, illustrative of "The Castle of Indolence." The engraving due to the subscribers of the present year, "Jephtha's Daughter," engraved from the painting by O'Neil, was finished, and would be speedily sent to press. A series of outline engravings, illustrative of "Gertrude of Wyoming," would also shortly be distributed, in addition to the last-mentioned print. For the ensuing year, a pair of engravings, by Mr. C. Rolls and Mr. F. Heath, after pictures by Mr. Uwins, R.A., "The Last Embrace," and "The Neapolitan Wedding," were nearly completed; and the committee had, also, with a view to future arrangements, placed in the hands of Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. Frost's "Sabrina," to be engraved, and they had also obtained permission from Mr. Macleise to engrave his prize cartoon of "The Spirit of Chivalry." (Cheers.) For the premium of £500 offered by the committee for the best original picture illustrating British history, twenty-eight cartoons had been sent in, and after due consideration the committee decided that the author of the cartoon "Queen Philippa Interceding for the Lives of the Burgesses of Calais," was best entitled to receive the commission, provided he were found competent to execute the painting. On opening the letter accompanying the cartoon, the artist was seen to be Mr. H. C. Selous, to whom the committee had awarded a premium in 1843, for his illustrations of "The Pilgrim's Progress." The painting, when completed, would be engraved for the Society.

After the report had been read, the drawing was proceeded with. The following were the principal prizes:—Mr. T. L. Robertson, Fredericktown, £100; S. Vale, Coventry, £150; F. Ferdinand, West Ham, £300; E. L. Betts, Tavistock-square, £100; J. Brittan, Birkenhead, £200; J. Dudley, Mornington-crescent, £200; Mr. King, Newmarket, £100; F. J. Bladen, Regent-street, £300; Mr. J. Pym, Walling-green, £100; Mr. W. Moffatt, St. Ann's-lane, £150; C. Davey, Yarmouth, £150; Miss Chubb, Atherstone, £100; Mrs. Evenden, Tunbridge, £100; J. C. Elliott, Northampton, £150.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council, the first which had been summoned for several weeks past, was held at the Foreign Office on Monday. The Council was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of St. Germans, Lord G. Somerset, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, and the Lord Chancellor.

FISTULA INFIRMARY.—On Monday, the anniversary dinner to celebrate the establishment of this benevolent Institution, took place at the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street, and was honoured by a larger number of guests than on any former occasion. The chair was filled by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who was supported by Mr. Sheriff Laurie; Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.; Mr. Masternan, M.P.; Mr. Pownall, &c., and other persons of influence. In the course of the evening, the health of Mr. Salmon, the Surgeon to the Infirmary, was most cordially drunk; and that gentleman made a very efficient speech, in which he set forth the difficulties with which the Institution had had to contend, and the efforts which had been made to carry out the views of those by whom it had been projected. The report of the contributions showed that this speech was very influential upon the benevolence of those present, and an amount of subscriptions to nearly £600 was announced by the Secretary. It appears from the printed report that the Society is daily increasing in public estimation, and that the funds are also in a healthy state; yet so great is the number of applications of patients for relief, that without a great effort on the part of the benevolent, not a tenth part of the applicants can be relieved. The amount of misery which has been alleviated and removed by the exertions of the Institution is hardly credible; yet it is unfortunately too true that much more remains to be done, and that it cannot be done effectually without very extended patronage.

THE CORN FACTORS AND THE CORN BILL.—A very numerous meeting of corn-factors, and other persons connected with the corn trade, was held on Monday, in the large room of the Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, immediately after the business of the market was concluded. Its object was to take into consideration the present deranged state of the corn trade, and the extensive injuries inflicted upon the interests of both importers and purchasers by the continued delay of the Corn-bill. Several statements, illustrative of this state of things, were made by some of the oldest and most extensive factors, who represented that the overloaded state of the granaries, and the continued arrivals, without any immediate prospect of clearance, keep the foreign trade in a state of stagnation. After an



animated discussion, it was determined to embody the views of the meeting in a memorial; and a deputation was appointed to wait on Sir Robert Peel, to urge on the right hon. Baronet the necessity of pressing through Parliament the measures agreed upon by his Government, and sanctioned by the House of Commons, with all possible despatch.

**CLERKENWELL RAGGED SCHOOL.**—On Tuesday evening the first annual meeting of the Clerkenwell Sunday School, for poor ragged children, was held in the parochial school-rooms, Amwell-street, Clerkenwell, for the purpose of receiving the Report. The chair was taken at seven o'clock, by Lord Ashley, amid loud applause. The School was first opened on the 30th of May, 1845, since which time there had been 123 boys and 76 girls admitted. Of this number, 80 regularly attended. The meeting having been addressed by the Rev. H. Hughes, the President of the School, and the Rector of St. John's, the Rev. E. B. Faulkner, the Rector of St. James's, and other gentlemen, and resolutions moved, pledging the meeting to support to the utmost the establishment of Ragged Schools, for the regeneration of the children of the poor and destitute classes, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the noble Chairman.

**IMPORTATION OF FRENCH GREEN PEAS.**—Much curiosity was excited in Covent-garden Market on Monday, by the appearance of two pecks of French green peas for sale, and for which the vendor demanded £2 10s. As a matter of course, this precocious production of nature found a purchaser.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week which ended last Saturday, numbered 866, being below the average of the corresponding weeks during the previous six years, by 15. The number of births registered was 1439—an excess over the deaths of 583.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT NEAR BRISTOL.**—On Monday a very severe accident, by which five men were most seriously injured, occurred at the New Church, Kingswood, near Bristol. The interior of the church has for some time been undergoing extensive repairs, and was being entirely re-painted, and the unfortunate sufferers were painters engaged at the time in painting the ceiling of the church. For this purpose, as is usual, a plank was placed for the men to work upon, having each end laid upon a scaffold erected for its support. Upon this plank four men, Thomas Nash, William Kent, William Lambert, and James Morgan, very incautiously went to work. The motions and weight of the four men while at work upon the plank so increased its vibration that one end of it was gradually drawn off the scaffold that supported it, and it fell with a loud crash, precipitating the four unfortunate men into the body of the church, a depth of about fifty feet, and in the progress of its fall striking down another man at work in the church. The utmost consternation immediately prevailed, and the five sufferers were picked up in a dreadfully mangled condition, and they were removed to the Bristol Infirmary, where they are now lying in a very precarious state. The man who was struck by the falling plank was also severely, but not dangerously injured, and was removed to the house of some of his relatives.

**A CHILD MURDERED FOR HER BURIAL FEE.**—On Monday (last week), an inquest was held at Skipton, Yorkshire, on view of the body of Mary Rodda, about a year and a half old, the daughter of John Rodda, a labourer. It appears that the latter is a member of a burial club, and that he would have been entitled to £2 10s. on the death of the child. Under pretence of killing vermin, he purchased some oil of vitriol, which he poured down the throat of his child whilst she was at home in the cradle, which caused her death. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the father, who was committed to York Castle, to take his trial for the horrid offence at the next assizes.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

### MANSLAUGHTER OF A HIGHWAYMAN, NEAR RAMSGATE.

An affray of a fatal and extraordinary character has recently occupied the attention of the magistrates and Coroner of Ramsgate. The facts elicited by them went to show that on Wednesday (last week) a large number of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages congregated in Margate to celebrate a festival of a benevolent society, in the Tivoli Gardens. Amongst them was a man named James Sutton, reported to be respectably connected, who, towards night, attracted attention by his boisterous conduct. It appears that after the evening's amusement he left his brother's company, and nothing was heard of him until midnight, when two men named Kemp and Kitching, on their return home from the gardens, while proceeding along a footpath leading to Hartsdown, an adjacent parish, saw a man some distance in advance calling "Hollos!" On coming up they found it to be John Price, a carrier, living at Runcorn. Price said, in a very excited manner, "Here is a man who has been attempting to rob me, and I will not leave him until I see who he is." A few yards distant they saw a man lying on the ground, who seemed senseless, who was discovered to be Sutton. Price then charged Sutton with attempting to rob him. His statement to the Inspector on duty was as follows:—

"On Wednesday night, about half-past ten, I was going home from the Tivoli, and when half-way between that place and Hartsdown, Sutton jumped out of the hedge by the footpath, and demanded of me, catching me by the collar, if I had a watch? I said I had. He asked me if I had any money? I said I had. He then caught hold of me by the neckerchief, and said he must have it or my life. We struggled together, and I slipped up my hand and untied my neckerchief. He then knocked me down twice, and kicked me. I at length got the better of him, and got him down. I struck him several times violently on the head, calling out for assistance, and sitting across him, to keep him down. Kemp was the first who came to my assistance; we were struggling for three-quarters of an hour. I was sober, and alone. I did not know the man."

The man Sutton being apparently dying, medical aid was promptly called to him, but he never rallied, and expired in the course of a few hours. On the magistrates hearing of the death, they ordered Price to be arrested, but subsequently liberated him on bail. On the Inspector inspecting the spot where the affray occurred, he noticed a quantity of blood on the ground, and marks of a very violent struggle; and in the ground was a hole, evidently made by a man's head beaten against it, and in the centre were two small stones sticking up about an inch.

At the Coroner's Inquest, Mr. Thornton, a surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, deposed that death had been caused by concussion of the brain, and which might have been produced by beating the head upon the ground. The head was dreadfully knocked about; the eye blackened, and lip cut; and marks on the throat, as if seized by the neckerchief and a man's knuckles forced into the flesh. It was proved that the deceased and Price were perfect strangers. The deceased's relatives spoke to his being a quiet, orderly man; and called the police to show that they knew nothing of him, at least in the shape of a highway robber. The Coroner's Jury, after a lengthened consultation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Price, considering the violence more than necessary; and he was forthwith committed to Maidstone gaol to take his trial at the ensuing assizes.

**THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT HUNGERFORD MARKET PIER.**—Mr. W. Baker held an inquest on Sunday evening, at the Crown Inn, High-street, Shadwell, touching the death of Mr. Frederick Hayward, aged 29 years, late a clerk in the service of Messrs. Williams, merchants, of 62, Lower Thames street. The deceased was one of the unfortunate persons drowned at Hungerford Market Pier on Easter Sunday last. His body was picked up off St. James's-stairs, Shadwell, on the evening of Friday. The same witnesses were in attendance as at the previous inquiry. Nothing new transpired as to the cause of the accident, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," with the following addendum:—"The jury recommend the Directors of the Hungerford Market Company to exercise greater caution in future in the construction and management of their approaches to steam-boats navigating the river, and plying at their pier."

**CASE OF POISONING NEAR NORWICH.**—On Saturday last, a female about 30 years of age, named Maria Smith, who has been living as cook in the family of R. J. H. Harvey, Esq., of Thorpe, near Norwich, son of Sir Robert John Harvey, Knt., was committed to take her trial, on a charge of having administered poison (cantharides), to a fellow-servant named Martha Digby, and also to a younger girl.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT MILLBANK.**—An accident of a most frightful character, by which two persons were killed, and several parties seriously, if not fatally injured, occurred on Friday evening (last week), on the premises of Mr. Sallis, a stone merchant, at Millbank. Between three and four o'clock, a number of Mr. Sallis's men were engaged unloading a barge, containing marble blocks, by means of a shifting crane. Whilst a heavy block of stone, weighing several hundred weight, was being raised, the cross-bar of the crane snapped asunder, and the whole mass fell into the barge lying at the edge of the wharf. As soon as the men perceived that the crane had given way, they made an attempt to get out of the way, but before they had time to do so, the crane also fell into the barge amongst the men. A young man, named William Johnson, a native of Oxford, who had been employed on the works only a few days, was the first person picked up. He was removed in an insensible state to the Westminster Hospital, where he died in less than ten minutes after his admission. Another of the workmen, named George Richards, of Dorset-street, Vauxhall-bridge-road, was found in a similar state to his companion. He was taken to the same Institution, and he there expired directly after he was received. This person has left eleven children totally unprotected for. Other workmen, named George Holloway, Henry Burke, and William Murphy, were also taken to the Westminster Hospital. The latter sufferer is in a fair way of recovery, but the other two, Holloway and Burke, remain in a very precarious state.

**SUDDEN DEATH IN AN OMNIBUS.**—On Wednesday night Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at the White Bear, King William-street, London-bridge, on the body of Mr. Frederick Edgell, aged 51 years, a gentleman residing at Wandsworth. Thomas Gregson, conductor to one of the Clapham omnibuses, deposed that on Tuesday night last, about eleven o'clock, whilst standing in front of the Cross Keys Tavern, Gracechurch-street, the deceased entered witness's omnibus, in which were several other gentlemen. The vehicle proceeded as far as the Monument, in King William-street, when witness was alarmed by the passengers calling for help, as one of the gentlemen had been taken ill. Witness and the driver assisted the deceased to the surgery of Mr. Fuller, who opened a vein in the arm, but life was then quite extinct. He was searched, and on his person were found a £5 note and three sovereigns. Mr. Hugh Fuller, of No. 53, King William-street, surgeon, said that when he first saw the deceased he was quite dead. His eyes were contracted, and the features very pallid. Other evidence having been adduced, the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death." The deceased was Secretary to the Paris and Strasburg Railway Company, and the Thames Haven Dock and Railway Company.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**SOLOMON v. LAWSON—LIBEL.**—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, printer and publisher of the *Times* newspaper, for a libel. The case was tried before Lord Chief Justice Denman at a late assizes for the county of Surrey held at Croydon. The alleged libel consisted in the publication of a letter in the *Times* newspaper, charging the plaintiff with supplying unwholesome water to ships which called at St. Helena. The particulars of this case have been recently reported. The jury at the trial returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £500. Subsequently a rule for arresting judgment was obtained, which having been fully argued on Monday morning, Lord Denman pronounced the decision of the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH. His Lordship said his learned brothers and himself were of opinion that the counts and pleas were not sufficient in law to maintain the verdict. The judgment must therefore be arrested.

**FREEDOM OF THE CITY.**—A long legal discussion has taken place in the Lord Mayor's Court upon the construction of the law regarding persons who act as dealers and chapmen in the City of London. The case submitted to the Court was the Chamberlain of the City of London v. Sturt and others. It was an action brought by the Chamberlain of the City against the defendant, who is a wholesale warehouseman, carrying on business in Fore-street, to obtain certain penalties to which he had subjected himself by reason of his carrying on his business in the City without taking up his freedom. It was contended, on the part of the defendants, that the bye-law did not apply to wholesale dealers. The Recorder concurred in this view. The jury gave a verdict for the defendants on all the counts.

**SENTENCE UPON MR. GREGORY.**—In the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH on Thursday, judgment was pronounced upon Mr. Barnard Gregory, for libels on the Duke of Brunswick. The libels were published in the *Satirist*, while Mr. Gregory was connected with it, and one of them charged the Duke with having murdered Eliza Grimwood. The defendant was brought up last week, when in the affidavit of his Serene Highness a statement was made that the defendant, at the Strand Theatre, on the stage, still further added to his former offence by various allusions to the prosecutor—when the Court allowed further time to answer this new matter. Affidavits on the part of the defendant were now put in denying the new matter. Mr. Justice Patteson pronounced the judgment of the Court, which was, that for each of the libels the defendant should be imprisoned for two months in the Queen's Bench prison, making in the whole eight months, and that the imprisonment should be under the first class as provided by the Act of Parliament.

## POLICE.

### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN DRURY-LANE.

Last Saturday evening, a boy of 15, named John Braham, attempted to assassinate Thomas Blewitt, a lithographic printer, in the service of Messrs. Graff and Co., of Oxford Market, while returning from his place of business to his residence in White Horse-yard, Drury-lane.

The prisoner Braham was examined at Bow-street, on Monday, and the following evidence will explain the circumstances under which this atrocious attempt at murder was committed. The charge on the police sheet was for shooting and wounding Thomas Blewitt, and thereby endangering his life.

The first witness called was Louisa Cooke, who said—I live at No. 12, Great Earl street, Seven Dials, and am servant to a Mrs. Dowling. About five minutes past eight on Saturday night I was going down Princes-street, Drury-lane, towards Clare-market, when I met the prisoner, whom I had never seen before, at the corner of Princes-street. I accidentally pushed against him, and he said, "You—, what made you do that?" I said, "You puppy, what made you call me that?" He tried to catch hold of me by the arm, and I ran away. He followed me, caught me by the arm, and used the same expression as before, adding, "If it wasn't for one thing I would do for you to-night." He then took a pistol from under his arm, but I am not sure whether it was the right arm or the left. I think it was the right. I said I would give him in charge, and called out "police," and he ran away. He appeared very timid and wishful.

Mr. Humphreys asked whether "wishful" was the term she used? And on her replying that it was, Mr. Henry inquired what the witness meant by "wishful."—She said she meant that he looked wild, and as if "he would do something to her if he dare."

William Hathaway, of 37, Hertford-place, Drury-lane, said that at about twenty minutes before nine o'clock on Saturday night he was passing through Drury-lane, and the prisoner crossed the road from the opposite side, and walked towards him, presenting a pistol towards him. He was very much alarmed, and turned aside, so that the prisoner passed him, and he immediately heard the pistol go off, and a man's voice crying out "I'm shot." The prisoner staggered against him, and then ran away. He (witness) was so frightened that he was not able to run after the prisoner, or to assist the wounded man. A man came up to the spot at the moment, took the wounded man upon his shoulder, and carried him into a chemist's shop. The wounded man was going the same way as he (witness) was, for he had passed him hardly a moment before. He did not see the prisoner for more than a minute after the report. He was so confused that he hardly noticed anything. He would know the wounded man again.

Charles Baker, policeman F 32, said that he was on duty in Drury-lane on Saturday night, and that, at about twenty-five minutes before nine o'clock he was passing by Princes-street, and heard the report of a pistol. He saw a cloud of smoke at the door of a cook's shop, at the corner of that street, and saw the wounded man with his hand to his breast, stooping, and crying out "Oh dear, oh Lord!" He went towards the spot, and met the prisoner, who was running. He caught him by the wrist, and asked him what was the matter, or something to that effect, but he could not say what were the exact words he used, as he was very much confused at the time. The prisoner's reply was that "It was a pistol that went off by accident." At the same moment, a number of voices exclaimed, "A man has shot himself," and he then let the prisoner go, not seeing any weapon about him, or having any reason to suspect him. He then went to the assistance of the wounded man, who had been carried into a chemist's shop, and he afterwards saw him conveyed to King's College Hospital. He afterwards returned to Drury-lane, and met the young woman who was first examined, who made a communication to him, in consequence of which he took her to the station-house, where she made the same statement as she had given this morning. Witness said in the prisoner's hearing that he had met the prisoner in Drury-lane, and that he said it was a pistol that went off in accident. The prisoner said it was purely by accident.

John Fisher, who described himself as a chimney-sweep, and said that he lived in Rose-street, Drury-lane, deposed, that on Saturday night he was passing Drury-lane, towards Long-acre, and heard the report of a pistol. The prisoner directly afterwards passed him, running, and he saw him putting the pistol into his pocket. Several people called out "police," and "stop him," and as no one was pursuing him, he ran after him himself. The prisoner ran at a great pace, and witness ran at his greatest pace to catch him, in consequence of which he fell. He got up and again ran after the prisoner. He followed him to the corner of Little Queen-street, off Great Queen-street, where he overtook him, and caught him by the arm. He asked the prisoner if he knew what he had done? To which he replied, "Have I harmed anybody?" Witness said, whether or no he must go back to Drury-lane. The prisoner begged of him to let him go, which of course he refused to do, and they went towards Drury-lane. The prisoner was shifting a pistol from one of his pockets, and witness asked him what he had got there? To which he replied, "Only a little pistol that I just let off in Drury-lane. I was going to the shooting-gallery in Drury-lane." Witness thinking the pistol might be loaded, took it from the prisoner, who said, "You may take that or anything else, only let me go." He then took him, first to the surgeon's shop, and then to the corner of Bow-street, where they met a policeman, to whom he gave him in charge.

Policeman Burston, F 83, spoke to taking the prisoner in charge from the last witness. The prisoner asked if the man was hurt, and said that it was done by accident. Witness did not make any reply, or even speak to the prisoner, although the question was repeated several times. On searching him at the station, he found a powder-flask in his left-hand coat pocket, and five balls in his right. (The witness produced the articles in question.) The prisoner said at the station that the occurrence was accidental.

Edward Mallers, of No. 129, Drury-lane, a dealer in pawnbrokers' unredeemed pledges, said that about five weeks ago the prisoner came into his shop, and said he wanted a percussion gun. He chose one, and said that he had a gun and pistol which he would exchange for it. He agreed to give the prisoner the gun he wanted for the other gun and pistol, and 13s in money. The bargain was struck, and the prisoner took the gun away. He afterwards repurchased the gun and pistol for 11s. The pistol was the same now produced.

Mr. Henry asked the witness how old he would suppose the prisoner to be? To which he replied, about eighteen.

Mr. Humphreys, who defended the prisoner, said he was fifteen last February.

Mr. Henry said that shopkeepers ought to be more cautious than to sell pistols to such young persons as the prisoner.

The witness said that, since the case of Wicks (who, it will be remembered, had purchased the pistol with which he committed the murder from this witness), he had been very unwilling to sell guns or pistols to lads such as the prisoner, but that he saw no objection in this instance, as the prisoner had already the gun and pistol in his possession when witness first dealt with him.

The witness Hathaway was then recalled, and stated that he had seen the wounded man at the hospital since giving his evidence, and that he had no doubt of his identity.

Mr. Superintendent Pierce and Mr. Inspector Black, of the F division, proved that the prisoner said at the station, that the occurrence was purely accidental. The name of the wounded man was Blewitt. He was said by the surgeon to be in a very dangerous state, but he was expected to recover.

Mr. Humphreys declined to make any observations on the case, and Mr. Henry remanded the prisoner.

It is stated that the wounded man's wife was one of the principal witnesses against Captain Johnstone, for the murders on board the *Tory*.

Yesterday Blewitt was going on favourably.

**AN IDEA ABOUT REPOSE.**—The glow-worm sparkled on the mossy bank; and the light tendrils of the blackberry, the bramble, and the woodbine curved to and fro in various fantastic shapes as the playful wind shook the quiver or hawthorn trellis unto which they clung. The lovely breath of grey-eyed morning was scarcely perceptible to sight or feeling. As yet, the streaky harbinger of day had not severed the spell of Hecate and loosed the veil of Erebus from the terrestrial circle of our hemisphere. All animal nature was entranced in the sweetness of repose.—*From a racy and very amusing article by C. M. Westmacott, in the Sporting Magazine.*

The statue of the Emperor Francis, erected on the Kastell-platz at Vienna, is to be uncovered on the 16th of June next. The Kings of Naples, Prussia, and Bavaria, are to be present at the ceremony.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Vienna announce that the Duke of Bordeaux had been taken seriously ill at Brock, and that his physician, Dr. Bischoff, had left Vienna post-haste for that town. The *France*, however, publishes letters from the Austrian capital, dated the 17th ult., mentioning that the Prince had recovered.

The Commissioners of the Customs have received a communication from the Foreign-office, stating that the Earl of Aberdeen is of opinion that Texas must henceforward be considered as forming part of the American Union.

Letters from Rome of the 14th ult. announce that the Empress of Russia would not visit that capital. The measles prevailing there, the physicians of her Majesty had recommended her to change her itinerary. The second Russian note, relative to the Basilian nuns, had failed in producing the desired result, for many persons who at first disbelieved the facts related by the Abbess of Minsk were convinced of their reality by the confused and contradictory language of the documents intended to refute them.

The funeral of the late Princess William of Prussia took place at Berlin, on the 18th ult. After a funeral sermon by M. Ehrenberg, first preacher of the Court, in the Throne-room, and at which the King and Queen were present, the King walked before the coffin to the church, and then accompanied it to the altar.

Accounts have been received from Sir Moses Montefiore from St. Petersburg. Sir Moses had been admitted to an interview with the Emperor, by whom he was most graciously received, and the Czar promised to redress the complaints of the Jews in his dominions. One of the concessions promised by the Emperor was to allow the Hebrews to emigrate from the empire, and he requested Sir Moses to make a tour in the provinces in order that he might point out any other ameliorations of the condition of his poor countrymen. Sir Moses speaks in the highest terms of the manner in which the Emperor has acted, as far exceeding his previous expectations for condescension.

The network of railways now projected in Prussia will extend in ten years to a length of 600 miles, and will cost about 200,000,000 thalers. Up to the present time about 150 miles are finished, at a cost of 64,000,000 thalers.

The German papers state that tranquillity is nearly restored in Anstrian Galicia, and that the bands of peasants by which the country had been ravaged have dispersed and returned to their homes. By a letter from Berlin, in the *Bremen Gazette*, it would appear that the subscription raised in France for the benefit of the Poles has given offence to the officers of the Austrian Guard, who, in revenge, have an idea of making a subscription for the purpose of purchasing a handsome sabre as a present to Abd-el-Kader.

The Prince de Partana, son of the well known Princess Florida, died at Palermo at the commencement of this month. A *sciocco* prevails in Sicily which not only occasions much illness, but threatens to do serious injury to the crops of all descriptions, if rain does not soon follow.

A letter from Germany says:—"The investigations set on foot relative to the Polish conspiracy have not yet terminated in Prussia or in Austria. In Russia a great number of the accused have either been executed or sent to Siberia, after having suffered the knot; a number of young Poles, suspected of having taken a share in the insurrection, have been sent to the Caucasus. Arrests still take place. The Emperor is so irritated at the extent of the conspiracy, that he is inexorable, and acts with the greatest severity."

A letter from Posen states, that a number of Christian and Jewish capitalists have formed a society for taking on lease a large number of lands to form colonies on advantageous conditions, for the destitute young Jews of the Grand Duchy of Posen, so as to lead them to prefer agriculture to the trades of tavern-keepers and pedlars, which they almost exclusively follow, and which tended to keep up the bad feeling which exists between the lower classes and the Israelites.

The Archbishop of Posen left that place on the 20th ult., for Berlin, to request an audience of the King, for the purpose of imploring him to show clemency to the Polish rebels who are in prison, and to entreat that he will not, by any severe changes in the government of the Province, allow the mass of the inhabitants, who are loyal, to suffer for the offences of a few.

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives a long account from St. Petersburg of the movements of the Russian army in the Caucasus, which it concludes by observing that the Russian Minister of Finances has made strong objections to the great increase in the budget for the operations of that country, since General Woronzoff has had the command of the army there. The losses in the Russian army are stated to have been more considerable last year than in any preceding one.

A letter from Vienna, of the 18th ult., states that the representatives of the three Powers had decided that, with regard to the Republic of Cracow, the *status quo* of 1815 should be maintained, but that the urban militia should be disbanded, the three Powers reserving to themselves the right to garrison the castle alternately every two years. The decision with regard to the rioters was that only those comprised in the third category should be amnestied, but the penalty of death would not in any case be inflicted.

The *Universal German Gazette* has the following under date of Constantinople, April 8:—"The Ottoman Porte has been compelled to expel the emissaries of Schamyl, Tschilder, and Van Nassan Effendi. The principal agent was arrested and brought here with several other Beys implicated in the revolt against the Porte. Nassan has suddenly disappeared from prison. The Turkish commissioners in Syria are still engaged in endeavouring to calm the Libanus. New troubles have burst out in Albania, the Mussulman population and the Catholics having come to blows."

The ice on the Neva broke up in the night of the 10th ult., and in the afternoon of the 11th had become so far cleared away, that the Governor of the Fortress of St. Petersburg crossed the river in a boat under a salvo of artillery, announcing that the navigation was again open. The river has this season been impassable for only 117 days, being not more than 14 days longer than the shortest period within the last 127 years. This was in 1821-22, when it lasted only 103 days. The bridge of St. Isaac was re-established on the 13th.

A letter from Pesth states that the first person who has profited by the new law, which allows individuals not belonging to the nobility to purchase estates in Hungary, is M. E. Stammer, the banker, of Vienna, who has given 1,800,000 florins (4,680,000*l.*) for the property of Ketskerotach. The purchase of this large estate has been made for the King of Holland, who proposes to place on it 2000 Dutch and German peasants.

It appears by accounts from Hayti, of the 19th March, that the statement given in the letters of the 12th, of General Pierrot having abdicated, and declared his intention of retiring into private life, was unfounded. On the 19th he occupied his former positions, and, although hard pressed by his adversaries, expressed confidence in his resources.

The *Amsterdamsche Courant* announces the shipwreck, on the north-eastern coast of Holland (near an island called Schiermonnikoog), of the English brig the *Loyal*, Captain Lancaster, bound from Stockton to Hamburg. The life-boat of the North and South Holland Rescue Society pushed off to the relief of the crew, and after battling with the waves during three hours, succeeded in saving all on board.

An interesting question has just been decided by the competent local authorities of the Hague. It appears that, by the French law of the 29th Nivose, 18th year, each family that had seven children living had a claim on the nation for the education of one of them. It was generally thought that this law lost its efficacy after the withdrawal of the French from Holland. After an attentive examination, however, of all the bearings of the question, which was lately raised by the father of seven children, it was decided that the law had neither fallen into desuetude nor been repealed, and consequently that the claim was well founded.

A letter from Leipsic says:—"Our fair being favoured by fine spring weather, has commenced with great spirit. It is very rarely, in some branches of manufacture, that so much business has been done in so satisfactory a manner in so short a time. Several purchasers have already finished their business, and are preparing to leave us, while, on the other hand, the number of strangers coming to the fair daily increases, and seems likely to be greater than was ever known."

The Government has signified its approval of the plans which have been submitted for laying down an electric communication between the British and French coasts. One of the inventors of the plan has lately inspected the coast between Portland and Pool, with a view of ascertaining its capabilities for the trial of the experiment.

**THE OPENING OF RAILWAYS.**—In the course of the present month no fewer than eight railways will be publicly opened. One of them, the most important, is the North British, the Direction of which Company have certified to the Board of Trade their intention of opening a portion of their line, should it be approved by the Inspector-General, on the 2d of May (this day) from Edinburgh to Cockburnspath and Dunbar. A further passage will not be attained for some time, owing to the backward state of the principal portion of the works. The first portion of the South Devon Railway, from Exeter to Teignmouth, was announced to be opened yesterday. The Blackpool Branch Railway, from the Preston and Wyre line, was opened on Wednesday with much ceremony. The Blackburn and Preston Line of Railway is in so forward a state that the Directors have announced its opening on the 1st of June, although it will be ready for goods traffic much earlier. The Furness Railway was to be opened for the passage of goods trains yesterday, and for passenger traffic on the 1st of June. The opening of the Eastern Union Line, in continuation with the Eastern Counties Railway at Colchester to Ipswich, is stated to be this month. With the exception of the tunnel near Ipswich, it is completed, and locomotives are running up and down the line with ballast-waggons. The Margate Branch of the South-Eastern Railway (four miles in length) branching off from Ramsgate, is expected to be completed by the end of June. The Thames Junction Railway, a branch from the Eastern Counties at Stratford to the river, has been opened within the last few days for the passage of coal trains.

**THE BOY JONES.**—The boy Jones, of Palace-entering notoriety, who, it will be remembered, was some years ago shipped on board the *Warspite* as a boy of the second class, did not come home in her, but was transferred to the *Inconstant*, shortly before the *Warspite*'s leaving. He had then attained the rating of an ordinary seaman. At climbing, he had no superior in the *Warspite*: on one occasion he climbed to the main truck, and, seating himself there, threw off his hat, jacket, and shirt, and flung them on deck. He is represented as well conducted, and a very good seaman, considering the time he has been at sea.





## MAY MORN.

Bella madre di fiori,  
D'erbe novelle e di novelli amori.  
GUARINI.—*Pas. Fido.*

Awake! arise! 'tis May's glad Morning—  
The Hebe of the teeming year;  
A thousand sylphs are adorning  
Her sun-path to our hemisphere.  
Before her flees chill Winter's gloom,  
Around her Nature's beauties bloom;  
The frozen trance of Earth is o'er—  
The Sea swells joyous to the shore;  
The wood-nymphs chant their festal lay  
The Naiads hail the radiant May.

From Heaven, upon the rainbow's slope,  
Descends Man's dearest blessing—Hope.  
The Paphian Boy his homage pays,  
And deftly dance Titania's fays;  
The minstrel's pipe and morris bells  
Ring cheerily, while Laughter swells  
Among the gay and youthful train  
Flocking from hill-side, dell, and plain  
To welcome May with heart and soul,  
And dance around her festive pole.

Flow'rs, flow'rs for the vernal Queen,  
On the first day of her reign!  
Erect her throne on the village green,  
Each rural nymph and swain!  
Young May comes forth, and Heaven  
and earth  
Smile on her jocund throng;  
All Nature shares the genial mirth,  
And joins in choral song.

Young May beams forth with the morn-  
ing star  
Along the orient skies,  
While Flora decks her opal car  
With wreaths of thousand dyes.  
The cowslip and the nascent rose  
Upon May's teeming breast repose;  
And every floral gem,  
Or from the garden, wood, or brake,  
From heath-hill, or the marge of lake,  
Forest or fountain, all would make  
May's fragrant diadem.

Flow'rs, flow'rs, for the dawning May,  
For the month of hope and love!  
The wild lark pours his tribute lay,  
And coos Cytherea's dove;  
The eagle in his eyrie high—  
The swan upon the stream—  
The trout beneath its shooting by—  
And even May's own day-lily fly  
Rejoice in her blessed beam.

Oh! joyous laugh'd the young May  
Morn,  
In England's oldest times!  
When the blythe sound of harp or horn,  
And church-tow'r's merrie chimes  
Arous'd the Knight and Ladye bright,

The bashful hind and maid,  
And the Camp and Court  
Would join the sport;  
And e'en "the Queen of the Lion port"  
Off to the Maypole would resort,  
In Windsor's Royal glade."

Flow'rs! flow'rs for the May-day  
wreath—  
A garland fresh and fair;  
Let Gallia's brilliant lily breathe  
Therein; and who shall dare  
To tear it from the Rose's side,

Or from the Thistle's downy pride,  
Or Erin's emerald flow'r?  
May joins more closely knit the band  
That joins in love each brother-land  
Firm and united to withstand  
A world's concentred pow'r!

Awake—awake! 'tis May's glad morn-  
ing,  
Blest be thy sceptre o'er our Isles,  
The wings of Commerce danger scorn-  
ing.  
Expand beneath thy sunny smiles.

Thy smiles will cheer rude Labour's brow—  
And Ceres' heart with grief oppress'd.  
Around thy throne the seasons bow  
Sweet May—and hallow thy bequest  
Oh! brightest month of all the year  
Propitious prove thy presence here.



## F I N E A R T S .

## A GOSSIP ABOUT THE WATER COLOUR SOCIETIES.

Amateurs may bewail the short comings of our oil painters—Mr. Haydon may insert indignant advertisements in the *Times*, and bitterly contrast the thousand admirers of Tom Thumb, with the units who pay their shillings to see his "Aristides and Nero"—Art may be on the decline, and artists languishing, but the Water-Colour Societies flourish in spite of all. The inspiring little blue ticket is seen on a score of frames in both 53 and 5, Pall-mall, for one in Suffolk-street, and, we might add, in Trafalgar-square, did the Academy condescend to have a sale book and salesman in their exhibition rooms. The reasons of this continued prosperity of the Water-Colour Societies are obvious. In the first place, Water-Colour drawing is a self-engendered art among us, and bears the outward marks of vitality in the spirit and skill of its productions. In the next place, Water-Colour prices, like Water-Colour successes, are unambitious, and within the reach of lighter purses than the more pretending canvasses of the oil painter. And to heighten the effect of all this, both Old and New Society number masters in their art, in more senses than one—masters who not only make drawings, but also teach pupils—influential and rich ones—to dilate on the pet style, and purchase the pet works, which go off so rapidly at the private view. It is quite delightful to see the connoisseurship exhibited in the Water-Colour exhibitions, particularly by the ladies. Nothing can be in more striking contrast with the hopeless, helpless, lack-lustre stare with which the well-dressed crowds defy before the pictures of the Academy Exhibition, catching, as drowning men do straws, some portrait or miniature of an acquaintance, to let loose the flood of remark (very much "from the purpose" of painting), which they have found no pretext for discharging, before attempts of high art *genre* or landscape.

At the Water-Colour Exhibitions you will see people looking into the drawings in the most knowing way possible, and glibly letting off volleys of technicalities—"washes," and "left lights," and "scratched lights," and "body colour," and "broken colour," and we know not what. In fact, every one talks like a painter and looks like a judge. The Water-Colour Exhibitions are the only ones at which English people really "assist." There is something in the art which suits the effects England presents to the artist, and its secrets are not so deep and inscrutable to the amateur as those of oil.

Another feature in these galleries is the pleasant rapidity with which purchasing goes on. You see a secretary diligently employed in entering sales and receiving deposits, and an assistant as constantly at work affixing the little blue tickets to the corners of the drawings; until, in a week or two after the opening, everything you covet is disposed of, and the artist's *peculium* comfortably and pleasantly augmented. Our workers in oil might borrow many useful hints from their brethren in water. On the other hand, there are members of the Water-Colour Societies who would by no means suffer by borrowing a warning or two from the faults of the Academy or the British Artists.

Of the former class, hints for the oil-painters, we would enumerate the essentially English character which predominates in the subjects chosen by the best of the Water-Colour draughtsmen. Look at the Old Society. The misty downs and darkling seas of Copley Fielding—the vigorously-dashed Welsh mountain glens, or weedy river banks of David Cox—the scarcely inferior Thames scenes and Kentish cottages of George Frizz—broad, rain-moistened landscapes of De Wint—the moss-covered, time-worn stone work of Rayner—the life-like, solid, apple-cheeked son of the soil of Hunt—the flowers of Mrs. Bartholomew—all are native: "tis English, English, Sirs, from top to toe." It is true, Prout goes abroad for his Norman porches, his high-waisted and shapeless market-women, and his gaily-striped awnings; and Harding has this year left the corn-fields and trees he paints so well, to rise to the highest range of the Alps; while Oakley has abandoned his undisputed field of gipsydom for the distinguished foreigners who visit our hospitable shores with the passport of a barrel-organ or a guinea-pig. But we may set off against this, Frederick Tayler's faithful adherence to the homely, in such exquisite works as his "Roadside Travellers," and his cabinet gem from "Waverley."

The balance on the whole Exhibition is decidedly in favour of native subjects. The gain by this is hardly to be rated high enough. It keeps us out of the domain of Anglo-Italian *contadine* and Baker-street bandits, of "findings of Harold" and sucking Eleonors, of everlasting Gil Blases and wearisome Vicars

of Wakefield, on the one hand, and that of Egyptian deserts with English grey skies, Roman campaign as with English turf, and compositions in which Poussin and Claude are reflected instead of that nature the study of which made them what they are on the other. Now that Müller is gone, where are we to look for a worthy successor of Constable? Creswick is there, but he wants the scope and genius—Lee is there, but he wants the force and nerve. Perhaps Delighton, young as he is, bids fairest for the vacant honours.

As to the warnings which the Academy holds out to the Pall Mall Exhibition, they are neither few nor far between. Let them not strive, urged on by pretending criticism, after aims as much beyond the artists' reach, as beyond the appreciation of the public. Let them eschew large works, in which the size only serves to magnify the defects, and the ambition of the attempt to stamp the completeness of the failure. Nor while they do this let them contrariwise studiously level their productions at the lowest apprehensions. Let them learn what they can do, and be conscientious in doing it—thinking not too much of the old masters on the one hand, nor of Art-Unions on the other. Let them remember what the domain of Water-Colour drawing really is; its capacity for giving atmospheric effects, and the tones of a well-watered, highly cultivated country like England; its inability to rival either the depth or force of oil in landscape or

the English peasant boy, of the clod, cloddy. There are half-a-dozen such in this Exhibition. The best of them, his "Sleeping Boy," we have engraved. The hang of head and foot is nature itself; and it is humanity, however humble. But when Hunt's marvellous power of imitation is applied to interiors of modern drawing-rooms and the litter of an old stable, we feel a certain annoyance. When worthy employment of this rare gift is solicited on every side—in the joys, sorrows, and moving accidents of every-day life and character—why should it be recklessly flung away upon old boxes and barrels, and hayforks and straws? There is a wilfulness about this habit of Mr. Hunt's, which critics are bound by their admiration of him to stigmatize, not less than they are to enquire the meaning of a certain unaccountable purplish tone—meant for daylight, we presume—with which he floods these assemblages of uninteresting objects—as in (14) "Plucking a Fowl." In one instance, a picture of still life—composed by a basket, a piece of stick, a bowl, and a brown jar—there is added to the faulty choice of subject, an utter want of proportion in the respective sizes of the objects, which surprises us in a man of Mr. Hunt's power and skill. His picture of "Devotion" presents us with a head so beautifully manipulated, so true in colour, so lofty in feeling, that we are the more annoyed to find such powers so misapplied.

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figure subjects. Why—if the domains of oil and water be as separate in painting as in chemistry—if the two will no more combine on the paper or canvass than in the glass or crucible—should Mr. Fyne's foregrounds in oil be weaker even than Mr. Harding's in water; or Mr. Corbould's sacred subjects suggest such disagreeable comparisons?

We subjoin a detailed criticism of the Water-Colour Exhibitions, to which we refer our readers for more complete exemplification of the doctrines involved in the above remarks.

## THE OLD SOCIETY.

This claims priority of place not only on the score of its longer existence, but on the more substantial ground of real and indisputable superiority. Its members show a clearer apprehension of their true field of subjects, and a greater mastery, on the whole, in carrying out their conception. The names of its principal contributing members are household words with us: Copley Fielding, De Wint, Cattermole, D. Cox, J. Nash, Frederick Tayler, the Fripps—George and Alfred; Bentley, Prout, Hunt, Rayner, and Harrison. Who does not at once associate the names with the well-remembered merits of the works? We shall take them in alphabetical order:—

Bentley has not made any remarkable advance this year, if, indeed, he keeps up at his old level. His "Wreck on the Rocks, Dunluce Castle," (25) is one of his most ambitious attempts, little superior, however, to works of Mr. Callow's in the room. He seems to us, to have fallen into a fault of coldness, while his water wants that liquid motion and sparkle in which he was wont to be so successful.

Cattermole, the Salvator of water colour, has one large, and several smaller drawings, if we may abuse the word so far as to apply it to the daring *impastos* of gum and body colour, which, reckless of damp and decay, he plasters on his paper. His large drawing, (631) "The Unwelcomed Return," is perhaps the lion of the room. It is a primeval oak forest, with a mounted knight gloomily taking his way across the foreground, and a figure watching him from behind a gnarled and gigantic hole in the centre. That such trees, so huge, so antediluvian in stem and leaf never grew, save in the artist's brain, is no good objection to the work, if it be one of those enchanted woods in which old romance loved to set its knights astray. But we have no reason to believe that this is other than an every-day ancestral oak forest, with a Crusader coming back as Crusaders were wont to do, to find his lady married to somebody else, and his own draw-bridge drawn up under his knightly nose. The force of the handling of this drawing is as undeniable as the means used to attain the effect are unscrupulous and inconsistent with any care for the durability of the work. It was cracking when we saw it, even on the first day, in every direction, and much of the surface will probably have peeled off by the time the Exhibition closes. In point of merit as a drawing it falls infinitely short of his "Battle in the Wood" last year, and, for our humble parts, we prefer by much his small drawing of "Conspirators" (291), although this is a thing he has done a hundred times before, and always as well. Still, in firmness of drawing and well managed mastery of effect, slightly indicated, but apparently complete, it is a good specimen of this wayward but powerful and manly draughtsman, who should be working in oil, if he will have *impasto*.

Hunt has the usual number of the usual subjects. He has immortalized the English peasant boy, of the clod, cloddy. There are half-a-dozen such in this Exhibition. The best of them, his "Sleeping Boy," we have engraved. The hang of head and foot is nature itself; and it is humanity, however humble. But when Hunt's marvellous power of imitation is applied to interiors of modern drawing-rooms and the litter of an old stable, we feel a certain annoyance. When worthy employment of this rare gift is solicited on every side—in the joys, sorrows, and moving accidents of every-day life and character—why should it be recklessly flung away upon old boxes and barrels, and hayforks and straws? There is a wilfulness about this habit of Mr. Hunt's, which critics are bound by their admiration of him to stigmatize, not less than they are to enquire the meaning of a certain unaccountable purplish tone—meant for daylight, we presume—with which he floods these assemblages of uninteresting objects—as in (14) "Plucking a Fowl." In one instance, a picture of still life—composed by a basket, a piece of stick, a bowl, and a brown jar—there is added to the faulty choice of subject, an utter want of proportion in the respective sizes of the objects, which surprises us in a man of Mr. Hunt's power and skill. His picture of "Devotion" presents us with a head so beautifully manipulated, so true in colour, so lofty in feeling, that we are the more annoyed to find such powers so misapplied.

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EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—"BOY SLEEPING."—BY W. HUNT.



EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—"A PASTORAL SCENE—SUNSET."—BY J. DUNCAN.



## MUSIC.

## ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The Fourth Concert was given on Wednesday night, under the direction of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. We subjoin the Programme as a musical curiosity;—

## PART I.

- The National Anthem.  
 \* Chorus, Domine Jesu Christe (Requiem in C minor) Cherubini.  
 Recit. Madame Castellan. Armida dispettata (Rinaldo.) Handel.  
 Aria. Lascia ch'io pianga.  
 \* Anthem, O Lord, the maker of all things. King Henry the Eighth.  
 \* Offertorium. Christus natus est nobis. L'Abbé Vogler.  
 \* Corale (full Choir). O magnify the Lord. Benno, Bishop of Meissen, A.D. 1107.  
 \* Chanson de Roland. Signor Mario. Soldats Français.  
 Recit. Miss Birch. But, lo! the conqueror comes.  
 Trio and Chorus. See the conquering hero. (Judas Maccabeus.)  
 March. Handel.  
 Chorus. Sing unto God.

## PART II.

- \* Overture. (King Stephen.) Beethoven.  
 \* Duo. Miss Birch and Signor Mario. Un bandeau. Gretry.  
 (Richard Cœur de Lion.)  
 Chorus. Oh, what delight. (Fidelio.) Beethoven.  
 \* Romance. Signor Mario. L'autrui par la matinée.  
 (Provençal Melody of the 13th century.) Thibaut, King of Navarre.  
 \* Duetto. Madame Castellan and Lablache.  
 Un briccone senza core. (La Cosa rara.) V. Martini.  
 \* Chorus, Al Baschi (Il Seraglio.) Mozart.  
 \* Terzetto. Miss Birch, Madame Castellan, and Lablache.  
 Io son la prima. (Il Direttore della Commedia.) Mozart.  
 Glee. Peace to the souls of the heroes. Dr. Calcott.  
 Chorus. Cum Sancto Spiritu. Haydn.

The pieces marked with an asterisk were novelties at these concerts.

The critic of the *Morning Chronicle* thus comments on the scheme:—"It is curious, though, of course, the effect of mere accident, how regal a feature pervaded this Concert. Let us only view the following mere names and titles:—King Henry the Eighth, King Stephen, Richard Cœur de Lion, Thibaut King of Navarre, Song of the time of William the Conqueror, Handel's Heroic Chorus and March, and we may add also the Chorus for the Grand Signor. The Royal selector displayed likewise elevated feeling in the gleanings from the ecclesiastical schools, and we cannot but suspect that the choice of the Ossianic Glee, of Calcott, had a graceful and special reference to the fallen heroes in the late great battles in India."

We have rarely heard a Concert go off with more excitement. The Prince displayed his usual tact and judgment in reviving musical illustrations of the past. Mario's singing of the inspiring strain of "Roland" produced a great effect. Some notion was afforded by the choral response of what might have been the sensation of such an air, sung by an entire army, as was the custom up to the battle of Poitiers. The melody by King Thibaut is quaint, but monotonous. Benno's Choral is a doubtful affair; there is no evidence of harmony having been known in the 12th century, and the version sung on Wednesday was quite modern.

The Anthem attributed to King Henry VIII. is open to controversy, but it is not worth the trouble. Vogler's Offertorium is a mystification. Cherubini's Chorus is sublime, but it lacked smooth execution. The orchestra did not go well in the overture. The comic Duet of Martini, and the buffo Terzetto of Mozart told well. Gretry's Duet was unmercifully dragged by Miss Birch and Signor Mario; it is a playful theme, and not a psalm. Madame Castellan sang Handel's air from "Rinaldo" pleasingly, but she indulges too much in the shake, in which she is by no means perfect, as was shown in her verse of the National Anthem. Lablache had no solo of importance, but in the concerted pieces was most effective. The characteristic Chorus from the "Seraglio" was encored. Sir H. R. Bishop's Notes to the Book of the Performance are full of interest, and display his research and learning in an advantageous light. The Glee ought to have been placed in the first part, before the selection from the "Judas Maccabeus." It was nicely sung by Messrs. Hawkins, Lockey, and Machin. The Misses Williams and Miss Birch assisted also in the concerted music.

In the room were Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Princess George of Cambridge, Prince Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchionesses of Aylesbury, Abercorn, and Dour, the Marquis of Abercorn; Earls Howe, Cawdor, Devon, Powis, Bandon, Liverpool, Delaware, Jersey; Lords Clive, Templeton, Byron, G. Lennox; the Countesses of Jersey, Delaware, Powis; the French, Russian, and Austrian Ambassadors, with their ladies; the Speaker of the House of Commons, and family; Admiral Oway, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Oxford; Sirs W. Curtis, A. Barnard, J. Campbell, G. Staunton, T. Phillips, G. Baker, H. Wheatley, S. Glynn, R. Glyn; Colonels Bowles, Wyld, and Grey; Hon. Captain Murray; Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, &c.

## VOCAL CONCERTS.

Miss Birch, Miss Hawes, Messrs. Hobbs and Phillips, have coalesced to give a series of Concerts at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of producing the best works of our national composers. The first scheme was executed on Tuesday evening, under the patronage of Royalty and rank, and we entertain no doubt that if the principle of the undertaking be adhered to, the speculation will prove successful. There were some foreign works introduced in the programme, but we understand that this will not be the case for the future. The music of "Macbeth" was effectively rendered by Miss Birch, Miss Ley, Mr. Phillips, and chorus, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Turle. The great treat of the evening was Miss Hawes's magnificent share in Calcott's Glee, "With Sighs sweet Rose." The Earl of Mornington's Glee, "O Bird of Eye," was smoothly sung by Miss Birch, Miss Hawes, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. H. Phillips. The other gleanings were from Handel, Webbe, Arne, Purcell, W. Knyvett, &c. Mr. Blagrove played a violin solo.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—At the Fourth Meeting, on Monday night, the programme comprised No. 2 of Op. 18, in G Major; No. 6 of Op. 18, in B Flat Major; No. 11 of Op. 95, in F Minor; and Op. 135, No. 17 (posthumous), in F Major. The room in Harley-street was crowded with distinguished amateurs and artists, and the performance went off with the highest enthusiasm. Sivori led No. 6 and No. 17, and Sainton No. 2 and No. 11; Hill, tenor, and Rousset violoncello, in all the Quartets. The Scherzo Allegro of No. 6 was rapturously encored.

MR. DANDO'S FIFTH QUARTET CONCERT.—Crosby Hall was well attended for the Fifth performance; but the audience was disappointed at not hearing Beethoven's Grand Septuor in E Flat Major, owing to the absence of the clarinet player without explanation to Mr. Dando, who announced that it should be played at the next Concert, and substituted Corelli's Sonata No. 11, with Mr. Lucas. Dussek's Quartet in E Flat Major (No. 3 of Op. 60), and Onslow's Quintet in C Major, Op. 25, were the other pieces; and the Misses Williams and Mr. Machin were the vocalists.

MR. WILSON'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—This popular vocalist gave his first entertainment for the season on Monday night, at the Music Hall, Store-street, which was well attended. Mr. Wilson was in excellent voice, and gained several encores in his unrivalled Scotch songs. His didactic matter was as effectively delivered as ever, alternately indulging in the gay and pathetic with equal facility. The simplicity of Mr. Wilson's style of vocalisation is its greatest charm. He never introduces vulgar and unmeaning cadences to mar the meaning of his ditties.

MISS E. LUCOMBE'S CONCERT.—Few singers have more rapidly advanced in fame than this gifted vocalist. She has a powerful soprano of extensive compass, and in the *bravura* style is without a rival amongst native artists. Her annual concert on Monday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, was well attended. She was encored in a pretty song by Mr. Leo, "Take thy token back again," and in Masters' ballad, "I've flowers to sell," but her greatest vocal flights were in Bellini's "Qui la voce," and Meyerbeer's "Robert, toi que j'aime." The fair *beneficiaire* was aided by Herr Kühle, a clever pianist; Mr. Lazarus, the well-known clarinet player; Herr Hausmann, violoncello; and Signor Sivori. The other vocalists were Madame Thillon, Madame F. Lablache, the Misses Williams, Messrs. Wilson and Arthur, Signor F. Lablache, and John Parry. Mr. Laven was the accompanist. The concert opened with a quartet played by Messrs. Blagrove, Banister, and Hausmann.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was a good selection at the Second Concert of the students, conducted by Mr. Lucas. M. Sainton's pupils, Masters Hill, Watson, Simmons, and Thomson, distinguished themselves in Maurer's Concertante for Four Violins; Mr. Thomas played a harp piece by Parish Alvars; Miss Austen, one movement of Hummel's Concerto in E; and Mr. H. Chipp, a violoncello concerto. The great vocal display was from Miss Anne Romer (a cousin of the Miss Romer), who gave the opening of the *finale* to Mozart's "Clemenza" with surprising skill and impassioned feeling. She bids fair to be a great artist. Miss Graham, Miss Stewart, Miss Bridle, and Miss Ransford, are also full of promise. Miss Duval and Miss Messent have already taken their position as concert singers. In male voices, the Academy at present is deficient, Mr. Wetherbee, a baritone, being the only singer of note.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mr. G. Perry's Cantata of "Belshazzar's Feast" is a work of considerable merit, and is well instrumented; but it lacks power and originality, and it labours under the enormous disadvantage that Handel and Spohr have treated the same subject. It was also executed most imperfectly. Miss Birch had a nice air, "Devoted to thee," as also Miss Dolby, "We bless thy cheering influence," which was encored, but the recitatives given to Messrs. Phillips, Lockey, and Leffer, were long and uninteresting. There were signs of vitality here and there in the choruses. On the whole, there are few English artists who have better inspirations than Mr. Perry, and, despite the vulgar sneers of the "Young England School," there is not one amongst them who could write so well in the sacred school. It was an unfortunate night for the Society, as to execution; Mendelssohn's 114th Psalm was murdered, as well as the Cantata. Haydn's "Service, No. 2," had a better fate. If the Society had such a conductor as Costa, a complete revolution would soon be effected in their performances; nothing but a master-mind can regulate such a mass of vocal and instrumental forces. Haydn's "Creation" was given on Friday night, with Mrs. Sunderland, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Phillips, as principal vocalists. We are happy to find, from the thirteenth annual report of the Committee, that the Society is flourishing. The receipts for 1845 were £433 5s. 2d., and the expenditure £374 8s. 7d., leaving a balance in hand of £592 16s. 7d. The number of members and subscribers had increased.

ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC.—To artists and amateurs interested in this school, much interest and information may be given by attending the series of lectures commenced by Mr. Ludwig Gantier. In his opening one, he begins with St.

Ambrose and carries its history down to Palestrina. Mr. Cooper, of St. Paul's presides at the organ, and there is a Chorus for the illustrations.

THE KENNINGTON GLEE CLUB.—The "Ladies' Night" was celebrated at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Monday night, with great *éclat*.

CLASSICAL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.—We have received a programme of the Seventh Concert given at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, conducted by Sterndale Bennett, and we really congratulate the Institution on their spirit and judgment. Sivori, Gattie, Hill, and Hancock, in one of Haydn's Quartets; Moscheles and Sterndale Bennett in the clever pianoforte duet of the former, "Hommage à Handel"; two violin *solis* by Sivori; one ditto by Hancock, violoncello; and a flute solo by Richardson; with Madame Albertazzi, Madame F. Lablache, and Signor F. Lablache, as vocalists; must have been altogether a rare treat: and at the cost of half-a-crown for admission, with two-pence for programmes.

THE ITALIAN MADRIGALS.—Mr. G. W. Budd, the Honorary Secretary to the Western Madrigal Society, has announced his intention of publishing by subscription, the Madrigals with Italian words in score of the illustrious composers of the 16th and 17th centuries. This is a most praiseworthy undertaking; the Musical Antiquarian Society has preserved many valuable productions of the English school, and it is gratifying to find that a similar spirit has prompted the saving from oblivion the works of the Italian Madrigalists.

## MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

The Philharmonic rehearsal takes place this morning, for Monday's Concert, when Beethoven's Mass in D, and Piano-forte Fantasia with Chorus, played by Mrs. Anderson; and Mozart's Symphony in G minor will be performed. Mr. Blagrove and Signor Piatti are the solo players on the violin and violoncello. The vocalists are Miss S. Novello, the Misses Williams, Miss Steele; Mr. Lockey, Mr. R. Costa, Mr. A. Novello, and Signor F. Lablache. Mr. Costa is the conductor. On Wednesday is the fifth Ancient Concert, and the rehearsal is on Monday morning.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Moscheles's third and last Piano-forte Matinée. In the evening, the Melodists' Club, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair; and Mr. L. Gantier's second Lecture on Ecclesiastical Music. On Wednesday night, Mr. Harley's benefit at Drury-Lane Theatre. Opera at her Majesty's Theatre, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and Madame Thillon and the "Crusaders" on alternate evenings at Drury-Lane Theatre. The musical profession has resolved on a performance in honour of Dragonetti's memory, when Mozart's "Requiem" will be performed, as also a Quartet by H. Drago. Pischek, the eminent vocalist, is expected in town to-day or to-morrow. Piatti, the great violoncello player, has arrived.

## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S.

The performances of the past week at Her Majesty's Theatre have been more than usually triumphant. In defiance of colds, of indisposition, &c., the great artists of this theatre have outdone themselves, and have electrified their audiences. In "Il Barbiere," Grisi had recovered all her good looks; her diminution of *embonpoint* was most favourable to the impersonation of such a part as *Rosina*, and certainly she looked many years younger than she did last year in the same character. Lablache's *Bartolo* no one who has seen it can ever forget. His inimitable performance renders this part, from a secondary, a principal one. Fornasari, and even Mario, seemed inspired by the true spirit of comedy, while F. Lablache made an admirable *Basilio*. The united efforts of these great artists gave to the opera an *ensemble* and perfection it never possessed before to so great a degree.

But it was on Tuesday night, in *Norma*, that "La Diva," above all, shone forth in her full powers. This opera is so disposed that all the interest is concentrated on the heroine of the piece. It is she who fills the mind of the spectator throughout, and those portions in which she does not appear are, from the situation and from the music itself, comparatively flat and uninteresting; in fact, there is a singular want of completeness in this fine work. The first two or three scenes are deficient in dramatic interest, and devoid of striking musical beauty, with the exception of the "Casta Diva" in the beginning; while in the *finales* of the first and second acts, and in the charming duet, "Dei conti," librettist and composer seem to have taken their loftiest flight. The situations are grand and dramatic in the extreme, while the composer has seized the writer's idea and given it a wonderful development and expansion. When executed as they are at this theatre, the effect of these scenes is truly electrical. The hearer has no time to reflect or criticise—he is carried away by the absorbing interest of the performance, to which the marvellous beauty and appropriateness of the music adds in a tenfold degree. It is in such scenes as these that we may judge of the full scope and immense resources of the lyrical art, and that the observation is forced upon us, to what a degree those composers who neglect dramatic effect have lost sight of its true end and aim.

Grisi's *Norma* is at all times an admirable performance, but we never witnessed it so magnificent as on Tuesday night. Splendid as were her tones, it was the soul, the energy and passion she infused into her impersonation, that riveted the attention. In the "Casta Diva," however, she was comparatively ineffective, and appeared to be husbanding her resources for what was to follow. It was at the moment when *Adalgisa* comes forward to make her confession to *Norma*, that the real action of the piece began. The remembrance of past happiness which lights up *Norma*'s face while *Adalgisa* proceeds with her avowal—the air of dignified severity she forces herself to assume towards her young companion—the horror with which she is filled at the discovery of *Pollione*'s infidelity—the majesty of her scorn, the fearful passion of anger with which she accosts the betrayer—the compassion, mingled with contempt, with which she regards the simple-minded *Adalgisa*—render this scene, setting aside the music, one of the most marvellous efforts of the histrionic art.

In the second act, after the attempted murder of her children, there is a subdued and plaintive softness in her accents in the "Dei conti," which seems to indicate a mind exhausted by grief, and no longer disposed to struggle with misfortune. But *Adalgisa*'s generous offer rekindles her hopes only to make the after-disappointment more bitter. Its effects are visible in the last scene. In her duet with *Pollione*, there is a depth of concentration in her anger, widely contrasting with the bursts of surprise and indignation to which she gave vent on the first discovery of his faithlessness. Then follows another reaction; pity obtains possession of her mind; she denounces herself instead of *Adalgisa*, and listens with mournful tenderness to the outpourings of the Roman's gratitude and returning love. Then follows the prayer to her father, and her final exit to execution—the whole so grand and so absorbing in interest that it baffles all power of description.

Lablache was, as usual, admirable, as the *Old Druid*. His performance of inferior parts, like these, gives admirable completeness to the casts of operas like this, and the finest effect to the music. Corelli acquitted himself extremely well of that most ungrateful and embarrassing of parts—*Pollione*. He sang far better, both as regards voice and style of execution, than we have heard him do this year. Mdlle. Corbani made a decided advance in the part of *Adalgisa*. In the first uninteresting scenes, timidity evidently velle her powers; her execution of the music, even then, was sweet and true, but wanted force; but, in the first duet with Grisi, the young *débütante* evidently caught the inspiration of the scene, and gave out her notes with much effect. As for the "Dei conti," we scarcely ever remember to have heard it so well performed. Her tones, in this duet, were sweet and full, and she gave them out with more power than she had done as yet, though they were still occasionally tremulous from fear. This timidity, however, perhaps rendered her a still more interesting and appropriate representative of the gentle *Adalgisa*.

Another opera buffa—"Don Pasquale"—was revived on Thursday, for the benefit of the charming *dansseuse*, Lucile Grahn, who made her appearance in "Le Delfre d'un Peintre," and selections from "Catarina," "Eoline," &c. This dancer has achieved for herself a high position in choregraphic art. She has aimed at the first style of dancing, and has succeeded in diffusing a degree of poetry and intellectuality into her impersonations, in which few of her fair contemporaries can compete with her. Besides this, she daily acquires an increase of muscular power, which would be, in our opinion, a subject of regret, did it merely lead to the execution of those *lours de force* which elicit applause from the multitude, but which are utterly disagreeable to a refined taste. But this increase of strength gives to all the movements of Lucile Grahn an ease and *aplomb*, without which there can be no real grace. In the prettiest of diversissements—"Le Delfre d'un Peintre"—the peculiar qualities which distinguish the dancing of the fair *dane* are especially called forth. The idea of this composition is graceful in the extreme, and is admirably adapted to choregraphic art.

The run of the Easter pieces has not allowed any special novelties at the theatres during the past week; we can, therefore, generalise the notices in some degree. The houses have been well attended, especially the Adelphi, and the Princess' on the nights of Mr. Macready's performance; and nothing of importance is underlined in any of the bills.

AT DRURY LANE, on Monday, Mr. Bunn took his benefit, and the densely-crowded house on the occasion proved that the estimation in which his exertions and enterprise are held by the public has not suffered in any way from the squibs which have been thrown at him. He was loudly called for at the conclusion of the opera—"Maritana;" and, in returning thanks, stated that he had engaged the original *Dansseuses* Viennaises, and our inimitable favourite Carlotta Grisi—an announcement which was received with a storm of applause. A notice of the concert which followed the opera will be found in our musical department.

AT COVENT-GARDEN, the Wizard announces his last appearance and benefit this evening, so that we presume the speculation has not been a very profitable one. Indeed, we all along doubted the success of the venture; the more so, as the principal delusions had been forestalled by equally able hands, and certainly more original ones.

Meanwhile, M. Philippe continues his *soirées* at the Strand; and his two cuirassiers, nightly on guard at the doors, rival the Horse Guards, in exciting the gaping admiration of the passers-by.

The bills of the HAYMARKET and ADELPHI remain unchanged. THE LYCEUM MANAGEMENT produced a pleasant farce on Monday, called "A Friend Indeed," affording Mr. F. Mathews good scope for his excellent acting, in the person of Mr. *Damper*—one of those "wet blankets" of society who always delight in telling their acquaintances something or another to make them miserable. It served also to introduce Miss Daly to the Lyceum audience; this lady was for a long time a favourite at the Adelphi and Strand theatres and is a capital burlesque actress. The farce was quite successful, and the applause at the conclusion general and unqualified. A new burlesque of "Robin Hood" will be brought out on Monday.

Mr. Macready's performance of *Macbeth* drew together one of the largest houses that has yet assembled at the PRINCESS' Theatre, on Monday evening. The applause throughout was most enthusiastic, and he was loudly called before the curtain at the conclusion of the tragedy. A similar compliment was paid to Mr.

Wallace. We can speak in the highest terms of the singing witches. The burlesque of "Peeping Tom" has come down to two nights a week, and, we should imagine, will soon disappear altogether.

THE OLYMPIC has been really well attended, the ballet certainly attracting if the "legitimacy" does not. A new "Paris Carnival Polka," produced on Monday, merits a word or two of commendation; and the very clever little children, whom we spoke well of, during Keller's occupation of the theatre, have been added to the *corps*. If Mr. Bolton will sink his "legitimate" enthusiasm altogether, and adopt that common-sense kind of entertainment which the public will come to see, at his theatre, he may make money, instead of paying somewhat dearly for the representation of his own pieces.

## NEW MUSIC.

BRIGHTER DAYS ARE NEAR. Composed by F. T. LITOLFF. E. Ransford.

This is a little untrepending ballad in F, the poetry by Mr. Pratt, intended, probably, for young beginners in singing.

THE BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS OF MAY. By ALEXANDER LEE. Martin and Co.

A ballad dedicated to Captain Polhill, with poetry by Miss Rosa Raine, and sung by Mrs. Waylett. It is a light melody in D, in simple triple time, with pretty accompaniment.

CANST THOU FORGET. By W. V. WALLACE. Martin and Co.

A graceful ballad in D, by the popular composer of "Maritana," with words by Desmond Ryan, and sung by Miss Dolby.

L'INNAMORATO (Serenata). L'INNAMORATA (Romanza). Both composed by GIACINTO MARRAS. Martin and Co.

LES FÊTES DE PALERME. Quatre Morceaux de Salon pour le Piano. By MARRAS. Martin and Co.

Signor Marras has a high reputation as a singing master and as an excellent vocalist for concerts: but for his want of power he would be a first-rate tenor for the stage. He has an admirable style. The "Innamorato," dedicated to Mario, in four flats, is in the Bellini school, such a Rubini or a Duprez might revel in, but too difficult for amateurs. Several passages reach up to E in alt. "L'Innamorata" is dedicated to Grisi. It is an elegant romance in G, equally well adapted for a treble and tenor, and is quite a drawing-room song, full of melody, and the accompaniments are artistic. The pianoforte pieces are four in number, entitled the "Arrival," the "Serenade," the "Ball," and the "Adieu." Signor Marras, in these pieces, has aimed, and not unsuccessfully, at the descriptive: they possess much merit, and are not overwhelmed with digital difficulties.

TAKE BACK THY GIFT. FORGET ME NOT. DEAR SCENES OF HAPPIER HOURS. MY NINA, FAIR ARISE. DEAR ITALY. Composed by Mrs. G. A. ABECKETT. Published by Charles Ollivier.

Mrs. G. A. ABeckett is an accomplished musician, who is known as the composer of two operas, "Agnes Sorrel" and "Red Riding Hood." The five compositions, although not equal in the order of merit, are well worthy of her reputation. The words of "Forget me Not" are by Mr. George Hudson, and of "My Nina," by Mr. W. Gilbert. The poetry of the three other ballads is by Gilbert ABeckett, of facetious fame, and their quality is by no means of such superior merit as to eclipse the inspirations of the poet Bunn, immortalized by Mr. ABeckett. "Dear Italy," for example, is thus apostrophised.

Dear Italy, fairest and softest of climes,  
 Where nature her garden has made,  
 Thy gone is thy glory of earlier times  
 Thy loveliness never can fade.  
 Thy o'er the world lost is thy sway,  
 Empire and power gone to decay,  
 But while remain thy charms to thee  
 Thou the earth's mistress ever shalt be.

"Dear Scenes of Happier Hours," in G, common time, is a delicious melody. "Forget me Not," in F, Andantino Cantabile, is full of passion, and there is grace in the melody of "Take Back thy Gift."

O, SISTER, TWINE ONCE MORE FOR ME. By the Hon. F. ROSENBERG. C. Jefferys. A pretty song, with pretty words, by Mr. Hayden, affectionately inscribed to his sister, with a pretty lithograph of two pretty sisters. What more can be wished?

IO NON SON PIU GIOVINETTO, Canzone; ETERNO GENITOR, Preghiera. Composed by MAESTRO LARDELLI. Martin and Co.

We have not met with any works of the Maestro Lardelli before, but he has a happy flow of melody. The Prayer, in E Flat, has devotional feeling; and the Canzone, in D Flat, is elegantly treated.

OVERTURE TO, AND FAVOURITE AIRS FROM, VERDI'S "NABUCCO." Arranged by W. H. CALCOTT. Addison and Hodson.

Mr. Calcott's talents for pianoforte arrangements of popular operas is well known. The airs from "Nabucco" have been skilfully adapted as Solos in two books; and also as Duets, with flute accompaniments *ad lib*.

QUADRILLES. Composed by H. ROSELLEN. Addison and Hodson.

The subjects of these Quadrilles have been taken from the works of the Parisian composer, Henri Rosellen; and arranged for the pianoforte by Mr. Calcott with his customary ability.

THE UNION POLKAS. R. Cocks and Co.

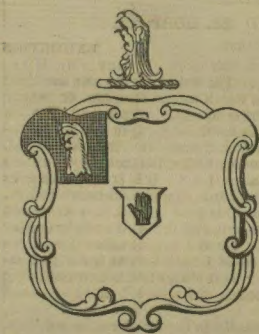
Amidst the myriad of Polkas that inundate the world, Mr. Forster's specimens of France, Germany, and England, will no doubt find a place.

LUCY NEAL. J. Mitchell.

This is a solo, sung by Mr. Harrington, the basso of the Ethiopian Serenaders. The song derives its merit solely from the artist.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS. RECENTLY DECEASED.

## SIR WILLIAM BOOTHBY.



Sir Wm. Boothby, Bart., of Broad-lash, county Derby, died on the 21st ult., having completed his 64th year the 25th of the preceding month. He held at the period of his decease the lucrative appointment of Receiver-General of the Customs at the port of London.

Sir William was the eldest son of the late Sir William Boothby, by Rappella, his wife, daughter of Signor Miguel Del Gado, of Mahon, in Minorca; and nephew of Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart., who attained some distinction as a poet, and formed one of the literary circle at Lichfield, of which Miss Seward, Darwin, and Edgeworth were conspicuous

members. Few of our English families claim a more ancient descent than that of Boothby. Both Dugdale and Camden bear testimony to its Saxon origin. In the wars of the Roses, Theobald de Boothby, Governor of Pontefract Castle, gallantly defended that fortress for the Lancastrians; and at a subsequent era, the troubled time of Charles I., Sir Henry Boothby, true to the cause of Royalty, was one of the staunchest cavaliers.

The Baronet whose death we record, married first, 19th January, 1805, Fanny, only daughter of John Jenkinson, Esq., and niece of Charles, first Earl of Liverpool; and by her (who died 2nd January, 1838), had issue two sons—Brooke-William-Robert, the present Baronet; and Cecil-Brooke; and four daughters—of whom the eldest, Louisa-Maria, married, in 1833, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Dundas.

Sir William married, secondly, 15th October, 1844, Louisa Cranston, eldest daughter of the late Frederick Hayes Macnamara, Esq., and relict of Alexander Nisbett, Esq., of the 1st Life Guards; but by her (so long known as one of the most popular actresses of her day), he has left no child.

## SIR MOORE DISNEY.

This gallant Officer, son of Moore Disney, Esq., of Churchtown, County Waterford, by his wife, the only daughter of Amos Vereker, Esq., of Bettyville, County Limerick, entered the Army as Ensign 1st Guards, in 1783; and, in the military operations which followed, acted a prominent part. He accompanied the forces to Flanders; commanded a battalion of the Guards, in Sicily; participated in the sufferings and glory of Moore's retreat to Corunna, (for which he received a medal); and had his share in the Walcheren expedition. At the time of his death, he held the full rank of General, and the Colonelcy of the 15th Foot.

Sir Moore was born in 1765; and married the daughter of George Cooke Yarborough, Esq., of Streethouse, in Yorkshire.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—On Sunday last a sermon was preached at Fulham Church, by the Rev. R. G. Baker, A.M., Vicar of the parish, in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. The appropriate text, taken from the Gospel of St. John, "I was sick, and ye visited me;" and, after a most eloquent exposition of these words, a most emphatic appeal was made on behalf of the Charity. At the conclusion of the service upwards of £43 10s. was collected.



## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "J. W. C." Liverpool.—Get "Tomlinson's Amusements in Chess." Any bookseller can obtain it.
- "Lucy." Cambridge.—A King cannot, under any circumstances, be moved to a square next to the one occupied by the adverse Monarch.
- "J. W. H." Brighton.—You must settle the preliminaries of your proposed games with "C. A. B." through the medium of the Post-Office.
- "A. and B." Birmingham.—A Pawn advanced to his eighth square acquires the rank and title of a superior officer, and the player to whom he belongs should immediately invest him with his dignity, calling him to honour as a Queen, a Rook, a Knight, &c. By not doing so, however, he incurs no penalty, as his opponent before moving should demand to know the title of the promoted Pawn.
- "Stet."—Your solution is correct.
- "Sigma."—The solutions you require will, doubtless, be given in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle" of next month.
- "Carloman."—The Pawn can never move diagonally, except in the act of taking a piece.
- "A Bath Correspondent," upon looking attentively at Problem No. 116, will find he has erred in supposing it can be solved in two moves.
- "H. C., Ely, and J. M. G." Beverley.—The anniversary meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Amateurs is appointed to be held at Wakefield on the 13th of May.
- "J. W." Hove.—Yes. "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," published in monthly numbers for the last five years, and now published by Hurst, King William-street, Strand. We prefer the Music Gambit to either of the two named.
- "D. C." Hunsley.—You have forgotten to consider that if White, in Problem No. 106, play on his Q R 6, Black may take the Queen's Pawn, and afterwards Q R's Pawn, with the Rook.
- "Alpha."—The games between Mr. Horwitz and Mr. Staunton have terminated in favour of the latter.
- "Post Captain."—Copies of both Bilguer's "Handbuch," and Major Jernisch's "Analyse Nouvelle," may be got of Williams and Norgate, Foreign Booksellers, of Covent Garden. Carrera was translated by Mr. Lewis.
- "V." Bruges.—The new German Chess periodical is published at Leipzig, and edited by Hermann Hirschbach. The opening Number contains—1st. Lectures on Chess, by the Editor, (to be continued.) 2nd. Notes on a Game by Correspondence, now playing between Leipzig and Lubek. 3rd. A position at the end of a Game. 4th. Two Games, in one of which a Rook is given. The rest of the Number is made up of copious extracts, in the shape of Games, Problems, &c., from the "Chess Player's Chronicle," and "Le Palamede."
- Solutions by "Automaton," "W. H. W.," "H. C. M.," "Ludimagister," "Sea Weed," "P. P.," "M. F.," House of Commons; "F. R. S.," "G. S.," "Hera," "Sarrat," "Addison," "Alpha," "Amateur," "Subscriber," "F. B. M.," "J. G. P.," "Dublin," "R. D.," "Louth," "P. Q.," "Sigma," "G. A. H.," Leeds; "J. B. P.," Penzance; "Commons," "P. W.," "J. W. D.," Seacombe; "E. V.," Durham; "S. M.," "H. J. F.," "Epsilon," "H. S.," Aber, North Wales; and "D. C.," are correct. Those by "Styk," "H. M.," "B. B. T.," "J. W. S.," and "Omega," are all wrong.

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 118.

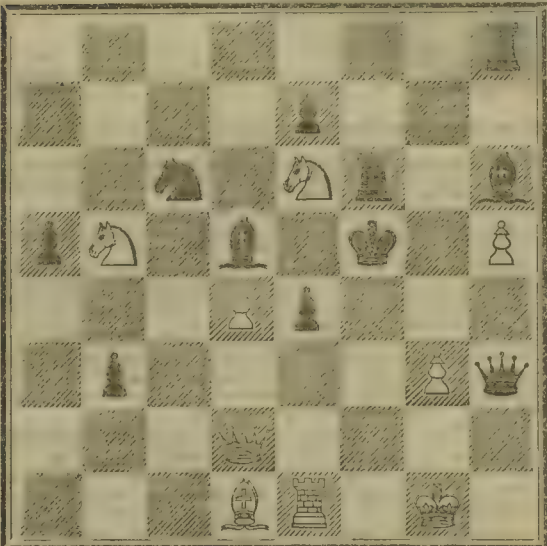
- WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K R's 4th K to Q's 4th
2. Q to her 6th (ch) K to his 5th
3. Q to her 4th—mate

## PROBLEM, No. 119.

By Mr. Mc G.—

White plays first and mates in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE

## MATCH AT CHESS, BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

## GAME THE TWENTY-FIRST.

- |                      |                  |                     |                    |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| WHITE. (Mr. S.)      | BLACK. (Mr. H.)  | WHITE. (Mr. S.)     | BLACK. (Mr. H.)    |
| 1. Q P two           | K B P two        | 27. Kt to Q B 3rd   | Q R to Kt sq       |
| 2. Q B P two         | K Kt to B 3d     | 28. Q to her R 4th  | Q to her Kt 3rd    |
| 3. Q Kt to B 3d      | K P one          | 29. R to Q sq       | Q takes Kt P       |
| 4. K P one           | K B to Q Kt 5th  | 30. Kt to K 4th     | Q to her Kt 5th    |
| 5. K B to Q 3d       | K B P two        | 31. Q to her R 2nd  | Q R to his sq      |
| 6. K Kt to K 2d      | Castles          | 32. Q to her Kt 3rd | Q takes Q          |
| 7. Castles           | P takes P        | 33. B takes Q       | K R to Q Kt sq     |
| 8. P takes P         | Q Kt to B 3d     | 34. R to Q 3rd      | Q R checks         |
| 9. Q B to K B 4th    | K Kt to R 4th    | 35. K to B 2nd      | Q R to Q Kt 8th    |
| 10. Q to her 2d      | Kt takes Q B     | 36. B to Q R 4th    | Q R to Kt 7th (ch) |
| 11. Q takes Kt       | B to Q R 4th     | 37. R to Q 2nd      | R takes R          |
| 12. Q Kt to his 5th  | Q R P one        | 38. Kt takes R      | R to Q Kt 3rd      |
| 13. Kt to Q 6th      | B to Q B 2d      | 39. Kt to B 4th (f) | R to Q Kt 3rd      |
| 14. Q B P one        | Q to K 2d (a)    | 40. K to his 2nd    | K to B sq          |
| 15. Q to Kt's 3d (b) | B takes Kt       | 41. K to Q 3rd      | K to his sq        |
| 16. P takes B        | K to B 3d        | 42. Kt to Q 5th     | R to Q Kt 2nd      |
| 17. Q to K 3d        | K B P one        | 43. B to Q Kt 5th   | K Kt P one         |
| 18. Q to K 4th       | K Kt P two       | 44. K to Q B 4th    | K R P one          |
| 19. Q to K P one     | Q Kt P two       | 45. Q P one         | P takes P (ch)     |
| 20. Q R P two        | Q B to Kt 2d (c) | 46. K takes P       | R to K 7th         |
| 21. P takes P        | P takes P        | 47. B takes P (ch)  | K to Q sq          |
| 22. B takes P        | Q to K R 4th (d) | 48. B to K R 3rd    | R to Q 7th (ch)    |
| 23. B to Q 4th       | Kt to Q Kt 5th   | 49. K to his 6th    | R to K 7th         |
| 24. R takes Kt       | Q takes R        | 50. K to B 6th      | K Kt P one         |
| 25. Q takes B        | Q R to his 2d    | 51. B takes P       | R takes P          |
| 26. Q to her Kt's 3d | Q R to his sq    |                     |                    |

White mates in three moves.

- (a) In forwarding the Pawns on the Queen, would have compromised Black's position to no purpose.
- (b) At the first view, it appears that White might gain a valuable Pawn, by now taking the K B P with his Kt. Looking a little deeper, we find, however, that, by doing so, he would lose a piece, as Black would immediately retake his Q to her 3d, and then play his Q to Kt's 3d, with the object of taking the K B P with his Kt, and to avoid the danger threatened if his opponent plays "Q Kt P two."
- (c) The game is critical and interesting at this point.
- (d) Well intended. This is to prevent the adverse Q from occupying her King's 5th sq. when attacked by the Bishop presently.
- (e) Upon the formation of the game, Mr. Horwitz and his supporters expressed their conviction that he must have won the game easily, as he exchanged Rooks before playing the K R to R 4th, as, in that case, White could not recapture the Rook with R, and his best move, must have sacrificed his Bishop for the King and Queen's Pawns. Mr. Staunton was at some pains to convince them of their error, and now, if we think independently, that play as Black might, White would still possess a great advantage, if not a win. The foregoing are a few of the variations he utilized in support of his views.

- |                 |                |                 |   |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| WHITE.          | BLACK.         | WHITE.          | BLACK.                                  |
| 27. R takes R   | R takes R      | 27. R takes R   | Kt to Q R 4th                           |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 28. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 28. R takes Kt  | And White has a clear game superiority. |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 29. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 29. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 30. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 30. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 31. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 31. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 32. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 32. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 33. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 33. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 34. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 34. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 35. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 35. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 36. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 36. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 37. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 37. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 38. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 38. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 39. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 39. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 40. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 40. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 41. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 41. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 42. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 42. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 43. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 43. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 44. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 44. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 45. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 45. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 46. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 46. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 47. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 47. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 48. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 48. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 49. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 49. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 50. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 50. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 51. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 51. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 52. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 52. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 53. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 53. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 54. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 54. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 55. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 55. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 56. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 56. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 57. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 57. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 58. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 58. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 59. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 59. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 60. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 60. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 61. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 61. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 62. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 62. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 63. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 63. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 64. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 64. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 65. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 65. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 66. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 66. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 67. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 67. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 68. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 68. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 69. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 69. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 70. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 70. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 71. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 71. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 72. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 72. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 73. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 73. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 74. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 74. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 75. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 75. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 76. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 76. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 77. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 77. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 78. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 78. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 79. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 79. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 80. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 80. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 81. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 81. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 82. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 82. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 83. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 83. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 84. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 84. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 85. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 85. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 86. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 86. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 87. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 87. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 88. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 88. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 89. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 89. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 90. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 90. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 91. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 91. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 92. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 92. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 93. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 93. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 94. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 94. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 95. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 95. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 96. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 96. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 97. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 97. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 98. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 98. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 99. R takes Kt  | R takes P (ch) | 99. R takes Kt  | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |
| 100. R takes Kt | R takes P (ch) | 100. R takes Kt | Q to her 5th                            |
|                 |                |                 |   |

## GAME THE TWENTY-SECOND.

- |                      |                   |                       |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE. (Mr. H.)      | BLACK. (Mr. S.)   | WHITE. (Mr. H.)       | BLACK. (Mr. S.)   |
| 1. K P two           | Q B P two         | 32. B to Q B 3d       | R to K 5th        |
| 2. K B P two         | K P one           | 33. Q to her B 5th    | B takes B         |
| 3. Q B P two         | Q P one           | 34. Q takes B         | Kt to K 4th       |
| 4. K Kt to B 3rd     | K Kt to R 3rd     | 35. Q to Kt 3d (ch)   | K to Kt 2d        |
| 5. K B to K 2nd      | K Kt P one        | 36. Q to Kt 2d        | Q to K R 5th      |
| 6. K R P one         | K B P two         | 37. Q R P one         | K to R 3d         |
| 7. K P one           | Q Kt to Q B 3rd   | 38. K R to B sq       | K to Kt 5th       |
| 8. P takes P         | B takes P         | 39. Q to her 2d (ch)  | K to R 4th        |
| 9. Q P one           | Q to B 2nd        | 40. K to Kt 3d (i)    | K to K 6th        |
| 10. Q to her 2nd     | Castles           | 41. K R to Q Kt's sq  | Kt to Q B 5th (k) |
| 11. Castles          | K Kt to B 2nd     | 42. Q to K B 2nd      | Q to Kt 4th       |
| 12. Q Kt to B 3rd    | Q R P one         | 43. Q R P one         | K to R 7th        |
| 13. K to R sq        | Q R to Kt sq      | 44. Q to B 3rd (ch)   | K to R 3rd        |
| 14. Q Kt P one       | Q Kt P 2 (a)      | 45. Q R P one         | Kt to Q Kt 3rd    |
| 15. P takes P        | P takes P         | 46. Q R P ("Queen's") | Kt takes Q        |
| 16. P P one          | Q Kt to R 2d (b)  | 47. R takes Kt        | Q takes Kt (ch)   |
| 17. P takes P        | B takes P         | 48. R takes Kt        | R takes K         |
| 18. Q B to Kt 2nd    | K R to Q sq       | 49. K takes R         | K to Kt 4th       |
| 19. Q to B 2nd (c)   | B to K 6th (d)    | 50. K to B 3rd        | K to R 5th        |
| 20. Q Kt P one       | Q B to Kt 2nd (e) | 51. K to his 3rd      | K to R 5th        |
| 21. Q to Kt's 3d     | Q takes B P       | 52. Q Kt P one        | K Kt P one        |
| 22. Q takes K P      | K R to K sq       | 53. Kt P one          | R to Q Kt sq      |
| 23. Q to K B 6th (f) | Q to K R 3d       | 54. K to B 3rd        | K R P two         |
| 24. Kt takes Q Kt P  | B takes K Kt (g)  | 55. K to Kt 2nd       | Kt P one          |
| 25. R takes B        | B to K Kt 4th     | 56. P takes P         | R P takes P       |
| 26. Q to her B 3d    | Kt takes Kt       | 57. R to Kt 5th       | B P one           |
| 27. B takes Kt       | R takes B (h)     | 58. K to B 2nd        | B P one           |
| 28. Q R P two        | Q R to K 4th      | 59. R to Q Kt sq      | K to Kt 4th       |
| 29. Q Kt P one       | B to K 7th        | 60. K to Kt 3rd       | K to B 4th        |
| 30. Q to her B 6th   | Q R to K 3d       | 61. R to Kt 4th       | K to his 4th      |
| 31. Q to B 4th       | B to Q R 4th      | 62. R takes P         | Drawn game.       |

- (a) This strikes us as premature.
- (b) His only safe play. Had he taken the Q P he must have lost two for one.
- (c) A bad move.
- (d) Threatening to gain a piece by playing Q Kt P one.
- (e) Q or B takes K B P would have been better play.
- (f) Intending to gain a piece by playing Q Kt to Q 5th.
- (g) If he had taken Q Kt with Kt, White would not have retaken, but played K B to Q B 4th, winning the game.
- (h) From this point Black, with common care and foresight, ought, surely, to have won without much trouble.
- (i) Intending to take the Kt (checking) next move.
- (j) Kt takes K Kt P, followed by R to K 6th, if the Q took Kt, would have won the game, we believe.

Since the above were prepared for the press two additional games have been played, which terminate the contest, and give the following final result:—  
Mr. Staunton has won 14; Mr. Horwitz, 7; Drawn games, 3.  
The two concluding games shall appear next week.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The week's arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on a fair average scale, yet the show of samples of that article here-to-day was small. Selected qualities commanded a steady sale, at full prices, but all other kinds were a dull inquiry, at barely adequate rates. Of foreign wheat the imports have been trifling. Fine dry samples, released under contract, and prices well supported. The middling and inferior samples, as well as bonded stores, were very dull. Barley was in a very sluggish state, both for malting and grinding parcels, at late currencies. The quantity of malt on offer was not large, yet the malt trade was in a very inactive state. In prices we have no alteration to notice. There was a steady sale for oats, at about Monday's quotations. Beans, peas, and flour, not advised.



## EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—"CASTLE AND TOWN OF PAU, BIRTHPLACE OF HENRY IV. OF FRANCE."—BY W. OLIVER.

(Continued from page 289.)

How could J. Nash, who painted "the Ewelme Almshouse," perpetrate the abomination (24), "The Interior of Lincoln's-Inn New Hall, on the Queen's Visit," in which admiration seems challenged by the finish of the confectionery, the mangling of the table-cloth, and the wigs of the barristers? It only shows what choice of subject will do to degrade powers the most indisputable.

Oakley has several Italian Boys, painted with his usual skill, and a Family Group, in Oriental dresses, distinguished by its cleanness and dexterity.

Of Prout, we need say little. His stone-work is as solid as ever, and his subjects the same they have always been, as far back as we recollect them.

Stephanoff has a couple of terribly ambitious failures; and Frank Stone contributes one sweet little drawing (279), "The Lesson," which creates a regret that it should stand alone. There is nothing more gracefully unpretending, or more highly-finished, in the room.—(To be continued.)

## THE NEW SOCIETY.

The New Society treads more closely on the heels of the Old than the forty-two years of the one, and the twelve of the other, might prepare us to expect.

It is not to be denied, however, that the younger body does, on the whole, fall below the elder Exhibition. We have neither the same well-defined limitation of

subject (though, by the way, Mr. Stephanoff's wonderful mistakes in the Old Society should make us careful in our assertions), nor the same perfect mastery over the material.

But Topham, Duncan, Absolon, and Mrs. Marjetts, may challenge comparison with any competitors in their several styles; and, while we recognise a certain trick about such drawings as D'Egville's, Tenson's, and Mapleson's, we have nothing in workmanship so reckless and self-destructive as Cattermole's or Rayner's gum and body colour.

Absolon has fewer drawings than usual this year. The most elaborate is 78, "Thread the Needle"—a joyous rustic round, in which the figures sweep before the eye with a freedom and grace that would impress us still more, if the artist had been less indebted to the well-known dancing group in Rubens's rustic merry-making, in the Louvre. But there is a freshness and cheerfulness about Absolon's figures, and an apparent ease in the handling, which make his drawings unusually pleasant to us. These qualities are very marked in 78, of which we give an engraving. His "Do ra mi sol fa" is the music scene from "Il Barbiere." Rosina is a charming figure; the Count has rather too much of the innocence of the dove in his attitude and physiognomy; while Figaro, to some conceptions, may seem deficient in something of the arch plotter's expression: still it is a delightful drawing, and we refer to the Engraving, which, though it wants the pleasant, cheerful colour of the original, will indicate the ease and grace of the grouping.

We have also engraved Oliver's large and picturesque drawing of "Pau—the Birth-place and Scene of Education of Henry the Fourth of France," taken from the Promenade du Parc.

Duncan reigns supreme in landscape in the new society. The subject of our engraving from him is his "Sunset—a Pastoral Scene," in which we regret that black and white cannot convey any of the warm sunny colour which steepes the low, level willow glades of the original so deliciously. We hardly know which of this skilful artist's drawings to select for particular mention. Perhaps his "Muscle Gatherers, Swansea Bay," is among the most agreeable. A hot, hazy, summer atmosphere, with the long stretch of sand and well introduced figures. It is a triumph of simple effect. His "Dutch Ferry on the Meuse" (63), with a rising gale bending the trees of the bank, and roughening the water into a ripple, is another beautiful and true drawing, dependent upon no trickiness for the impression it makes upon the spectator. His "Sketch from Nature at Eton" (123) is made up apparently of a few careless blottings of colour, but, viewed aright, presents a fresh transcript of English meadow scenery.

Our space warns us to close our notice of the New Society for the present, to return to it next week, and give to its other exhibitors their deserved meed of praise. We owe an apology to the ladies who so honourably distinguish themselves (names new to us), Miss Fanny Steers and Miss Egerton, for postponing them to those of their brethren in art we have mentioned. We hope to make amends next week.



EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—"THE COUNT AND ROSINA, (BARBER OF SEVILLE)."—BY JOHN ABSOLON.



## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

LORD G. BENTINCK, M.P.

Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust



LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, M.P.

upon them." Lord G. Bentinck has been raised to eminence in all three of the modes in which fortune is said by the poet to exalt her favourites. He was born to the "greatness" conferred by rank; he "achieved" success, with which greatness is synonymous, in a sphere where competition is keen, and not very scrupulous—on the turf; and lately he has had the greatness of political leadership thrust upon him. He is at present recognised as the head of the Protectionist party, Mr. Miles and Mr. Stafford O'Brien, having apparently fallen into the

ranks. It was after the great defection of the Conservative members, whom Peel has carried with him in his Free-Trade policy, that Lord George Bentinck "burst out into sudden blaze" as chief of the Landed Opposition; the touch of Harlequin never produced anything more surprising in a pantomime.

In a large circle his Lordship had the reputation of being a clever man: it is impossible the qualities he has displayed could have so long remained quite dormant. But his cleverness was not thought to be of a political kind: if he had a good head, his powers of calculation and combination, his ability of dealing with statistics, had not been exhibited in the House of Commons. The Turf, however, was not perhaps so bad a school for the purpose as some might think: if all tales are true there may be a good deal of "jockeying" out of Tattersall's. Not for a moment do we insinuate that his Lordship ever condescended to what is described by the term; but he has had to deal with it, to meet it, and to counteract it, and no doubt knows what it is.

He is one of those who can touch pitch without being defiled. His success in the sporting world has left him what it found him, a gentleman of high honour and unquestioned integrity.

But with this we have less to do than with the day when he woke up, and found himself famous—as a politician. Perhaps his Lordship was as much surprised as anybody. He is a striking example of how little we know what we can do till we try. Till his sudden outbreak, he very seldom spoke in the House: his speeches were very few and very short. But the Corn Bill came, with all its concomitants. He had the first great requisite of a champion—a strong feeling of the justice of the cause he espoused; his position, as a man of birth and fortune, was an advantage; his capacity was good; facts and figures could be got by application. He applied himself to the task; and the man who had scarcely addressed the House for a consecutive five minutes, poured forth a speech of three hours duration, filled with intricate and elaborate statements, taken from every kind of export, import, and manufacture, from whence a fact could be drawn to tell against the Premier.

Since that time he has stood at the head of the Protectionists, as if the post had been conceded to him by common consent as to his fitness to fill it. He has even been addressed as the "Proximate Premier," not, however, by his friends; no doubt he can detect the motive of this little exaggeration of his importance.

Lord William George Frederick Scott Bentinck is the second son of the Duke of Portland. The family is of Dutch origin, the founder of it having come to this country with William III.; he was a trusted Councillor of that Prince, and a soldier too. He was actively engaged in the battle of the Boyne, and was created an English Peer for his services.

Lord G. Bentinck sits as member for Lynn Regis, and has done so from 1828, so that he is no novice in Parliamentary business. The effect of his addresses depends more on the matter than his style of speaking, which is capable of improvement; he often repeats himself, and the intonation of his voice is not pleasing, though distinct and audible. He indulges sometimes in personal allusions as to the motives of those who have abandoned the Protectionists, rather strong than delicate, and this has provoked some angry replies; but he has a good-tempered air with him that prevents ill-feeling. He supports the Coercion Bill; and the half-compact he made the other night with Smith O'Brien will, it may be anticipated, prove a mistake; the parties are too completely opposed to each other. There is nothing wanting to his Lordship's political career but a successful cause, and that he has not; it is too late; the question is beyond the power of any man or parties. His efforts are on that account, perhaps, more chivalrous; but he should have begun his opposition in the first session of the present Parliament.

MR. VERNON SMITH, M.P.

Mr. Vernon Smith, the member for Northampton, stands among the ex-Ministers who, if the political destinies can ever be again propitiated towards the

Whigs, will be once more found on the Treasury Bench. He is the son of the late Robert Smith, Esq., and nephew of the late Rev. Sydney Smith, the witty



MR. VERNON SMITH, M.P.

Canon of St. Paul's, whom the party he so well served would never think grave enough for a Bishop. Mr. Vernon Smith was a Lord of the Treasury during the Whig Administration, and was appointed Secretary of the Board of Control in 1835; in 1839 he was made Under-Secretary for the Colonies, which office he held up to the dissolution of the Government.

## CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.

ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.

This edifice, situate on the south side of Piccadilly, nearly opposite Sackville-street, has little or nothing exteriorly to recommend it; whereas, it possesses one of the most elegant interiors that the metropolis can, perhaps, boast of. Ralph says: "It is finely-situated, with regard to the prospect on the north side of St. James's-square; and, if it had been built in suitable taste, would have appeared most nobly to fill the vista, and add a pomp to the whole view; but the builders of that pile did not much trouble themselves about beauty, and I believe it is mere accident that even the situation is so favourable."

The Church was erected by our great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, and is one of the best constructed and most perfect of his designs. It was founded in the latter part of the reign of Charles II., at the joint expense of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's, and the principal inhabitants of the district, as a chapel of ease to St. Martin's; and it was consecrated in the first year of James II., and named in honour of both Saint and Monarch. "London," says Pennant, in his lively, gossiping way, "was so vastly increased about this period, that a new church in this place was necessary." In the year above-mentioned, (1684) it was made parochial, by an Act of Parliament intitled "An Act for erecting a New Parish, to be called the Parish of St. James's, within the Liberty of Westminster;" thus making another division of the immense parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, from which St. Paul's, Covent-garden, had been previously severed.

The exterior is principally of brickwork, but has rustic quoins and other dressings of Portland stone. At the west end is a tower, surmounted by a clock spire, rising to the height of about 150 feet.



ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.

The interior is equally admired for its commodiousness, beauty, and ingenuity of construction. Wren himself considered it as one of the best contrived of his parochial churches, and so speaks of it in a letter to a friend, which is printed in his *Parentalia*. It is in the Basilical style, and is divided into a nave and two aisles, by a double range of Corinthian columns, placed on square paneled piers, which serve also to support the galleries; from these pillars spring a semicircular arched roof, divided into sunk and enriched panels, and intersected by arches, which run through to the external walls. "The construction of this roof," says Mr. Elmes, "is singularly ingenious and economical, both of room and materials; and it is not too great praise to say that it is the most novel, scientific, and satisfactory as to results of any roof in existence."

At the east end, over the altar, is a large window, originally designed for Raffaele's celebrated Transfiguration: it consists of two stories of columns, the lowermost of which is of the Corinthian order; the upper (the centre intercolumniation of which is connected by a semicircular arch), is of the Composite order. The body of the Church, which is 84 feet in length, 68 feet in breadth, and 40 in height, will accommodate 2000 persons. The organ, which is of superior excellence, was the gift of Queen Mary, in 1691; it is said to have been made by order of King James, and designed for his Catholic chapel at Whitehall. The altar-piece is exquisitely carved by Gribelin Gibbons; and the enclosure of the altar is of white marble, ornamented with pierced scrolls of bronze, formerly also of marble.

The entire altar appears to have been much admired at the date of its erection. Thus, Evelyn, in his Diary notes: "December 16th, 1684, I went to see the New Church at St. James's, elegantly built; the altar was especially adorn'd, the white marble inclosure curiously and richly carved, the flowers and garlands

about the walls, by Mr. Gibbons, in wood; a pelican, with her young at her breast, just over the altar, in the carved compartment and border environing the purple velvet fringed, with I.H.S. richly embroidered, and most noble plate, were



MARBLE FONT, BY GIBBONS.

given by Sir R. Geere, to the value, (as was said,) of £200. There was no altar anywhere in England, nor has there been any abroad, more handsomely adorned."

The Baptismal Font, which stands in the middle aisle, is also from the chisel of Gibbons, and is a most beautiful specimen of art. It is sculptured in white marble, and between four and five feet in height; the circumference at the top of the basin being about six feet. The shaft which supports it represents the Tree of

Life, with the serpent twining round it, and offering the fatal apple to Eve, who, together with Adam, are reclining against it: these figures, which are most delicately sculptured, are about 18 inches in height. On the basin are three sculptural scenes in basso-relievo, viz.:—St. John Baptising our Saviour; the Baptising of the Eunuch, by St. Philip; and the Ark of Noah, with the dove bearing the olive-branch, the type of peace, to mankind. There seems formerly to have been a pipe passing down the shaft from the interior, secured by a plug, in order to carry off the water.

This font, (as is evident by a print of it engraved by Vertue,) had formerly a suspended cover, ornamented with foliage and surmounted by a flying angel, above which, on the chain which suspended it, was a group of four cherubs. Mr. Brayley, in his "Londiniana," states this cover to have been stolen about 47 years ago; adding, "however that may be, it was subsequently hung up as a kind of sign, at a spirit-shop in the immediate neighbourhood of the Church."

Several men of genius are interred within these walls. Here are deposited the remains of Akenside, the classic poet; and Stillingfleet, the naturalist, whom Pennant so touchingly laments in the preface to the fourth volume of his "British Zoology." Here too sleeps the footman, bookseller, and poet, Dodsley, who was many years in business in Pall Mall. In the aisle, near the south door, sleeps Dr. Sydenham, "the restorer of true medical science;" but the epitaph that indicated the spot being nearly obliterated, the College of Physicians, in 1809, erected, very near the spot, a mural monument to the memory of this illustrious man, with an elegant Latin inscription. In the south front of the exterior of the church, is a humble memorial—a plain slab of stone, inscribed "Tom d'Urfey, 1724"—such being the only *hic jacet* of the wit and poet, who was "wont to set the table on a roar." St. James's being one of the wealthiest parishes in the metropolis, many aristocratic marriages are performed at this church. The Bishop of London, also, occasionally preaches here, and his Lordship will hold a confirmation here towards the close of the present month.

## RAINE'S CHARITIES, ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—ANNIVERSARY, MAY 1st.

These Charities were founded in the years 1717 and 1736, by Mr. Henry Raine, who once carried on an extensive business as a brewer, in the parish of St. George-in-the-East; and who, in an extract from his will, states "that, whereas from a small beginning, it pleased Almighty God to raise him to a plentiful fortune, he thought it his duty, in gratitude to God, and obedience to the precepts of Christianity, to settle part of his substance for charitable uses." He, consequently, in the year 1717, built a commodious School Room in Fawdon Fields, for the education and clothing of 50 boys and 50 girls, born in the parish of St. George only, who should be instructed in the principles and duties of the Christian religion, as they were taught by the Church of England, and such other useful learning as might be conducive to their future welfare in life; providing for each boy, after continuing in the School four years, an apprenticeship fee, to bind him to some useful trade.

At the expiration of nineteen years after founding the first School, his trade as



RAINE'S CHARITY.—DISTRIBUTION ON MAY DAY.



CONSTITUTION DESTROYED; or, Exposition of Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible Means, not only of Overcoming, but also of Completely Curing Habitual Constipation, without using either purgatives or any artificial means whatsoever, recently made in France by M. Warton) followed by numerous certificates from eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by post.



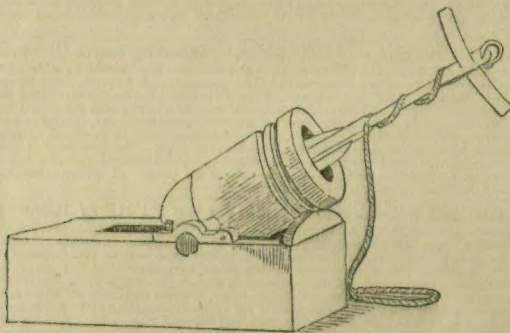






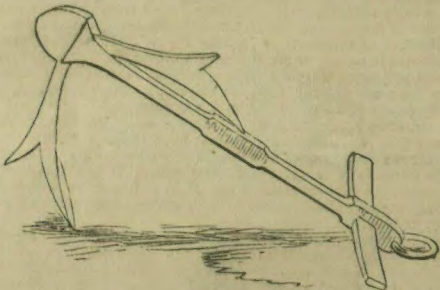
CAPTAIN JERNINGHAM'S EXPERIMENT FOR SAVING LIVES FROM SHIPWRECK.

ple, by the flukes moving in separate pieces, on a pivot. It was then suggested that one of Porter's anchors should be tried, it being, at the same time, pointed out how it might be fired from a mortar. Capt. Jerningham then applied to the patentee for permission to use Porter's anchor, and not only obtained it, but several suggestions were, at the same time, made for its use with perfect success. An alteration was made to assimilate one of the anchors previously used to Porter's, and the addition afforded evidence, that the principle and the holding powers were decidedly the best yet tried.



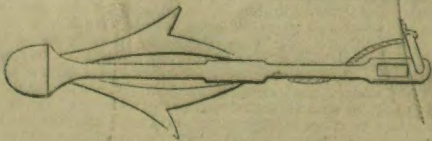
ANCHOR IN GUN.

We gather from the "Naval Intelligence" of the *Times* that the above experiments have not been carried on with any view of benefitting Commander Jerningham personally, as he is simply the party selected by the Controller of the Coast Guard to superintend experiments which were suggested to, and considered advisable to be made by, the Board of Customs, by whom the expense of the superintendence is to be defrayed. It is highly creditable to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that on the subject being submitted to them, their Lordships ordered that every facility should be afforded to Commander Jerningham; and the authorities at the Royal Arsenal were ordered to afford every aid in their power; and a corporal and four gunners of the Royal Artillery, to be the same men on every occasion when the experiments were carried on, were



ANCHOR AS IT HOLDS.

detached for that special purpose, that no difficulty might be experienced by having to instruct new parties on different occasions. Commander Jerningham, so far from wishing to take any credit to himself in connection with the experiments, or deprive previous inventors of means for saving lives from shipwreck, of the claims they have to public gratitude, wished it to be understood that his only object is to discover a plan which would be so simple and effective in its operation, that any person who had once witnessed it might be able, on a subsequent occasion, to operate with it in the same manner without the chance of failing.



ANCHOR FOR PLACING IN GUN.

Besides the experiments made at Woolwich, Commander Jerningham has fired anchors several times from the beach, at Yarmouth, and found them to answer tolerably well, with the exception that the springs were liable to get out of order; by taking off the tail-board of the cart which conveyed the ropes, anchors, and other articles, to the beach, and placing the tail-board over the fore part of the shafts, and burying the whole a short distance in the wet sand, and by turning the rope round the axes of the wheels of the cart, so powerful a purchase was obtained, that it was almost impossible to drag it or cant it over, as the greater the strain, the deeper it became imbedded in the sand.

### ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

MAY, more especially if we reckon by the Old Style, is the month which, on an average, affords the fly-fisher the most sport and the most pleasure. Spring, which, in the month before, "came slowly up this way," is no longer hesitating and coy; she has gained confidence as she has become better clothed, and she now trips forward like a mountain nymph in a new green kirtle, coarting the gaze of admiring mortals. How delightful is the walk to the water-side

So early in the morning, in the merry month of May!

The Angler is up before the sun, and has walked a long mile before he meets him on the upland lawn; and just as he is admiring the brilliancy of the dew-drops that gem the grass, up springs the lark within twenty yards of him, in the full burst of song. As he is crossing the stile, by the side of the coppice, about half a mile further on, he hears, or thinks he hears, a note which never fails to arrest attention: he pauses for a moment, and hears it repeated—"Cuckoo! Cuckoo!" He hails the winged voice as a favourable omen, and goes on his way rejoicing. And now, having reached the stream, which is beginning to curl under the gentle breeze which has just wafted the mist away, he fits his rod, and "goes at" the water for a pannier full.

Leaving the Fly-fisher to enjoy his sport, we shall now take a look at his tackle. The epic rule is always to be observed in treating of Angling, whether in prose or verse: plunge in *medias res*—i. e., set your Angler to work, and then talk of his tackle by way of episode.

OF THE ROD.—"What ought to be the length of a rod for trout-fishing?" This is a question that is sometimes asked by novices, who seem to fancy that there is some peculiar excellence in a rod of a certain length, without any regard to the reasons which might induce a practical angler to employ a comparatively short or long rod, according to circumstances. The advantages of a long rod consist in the power which it affords the angler of throwing a greater length of line, and in the greater command that he has over the line, by raising or lowering the top of the rod, after a fish is hooked. In fishing-streams, which are either wide, frequently requiring the angler to make a long cast, or in which the trouts run large, it is advisable to use a double-handed rod, of about fifteen feet long. For narrow streams, in which trouts generally do not exceed a pound weight, a single-handed rod, of about twelve feet long, will be sufficient.

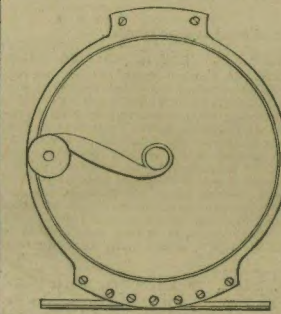
The excellence of a rod consists in its being at once light and strong; of gradually increasing pliability from the stock, or bottom piece, to the top, neither feeling to the hand, when making a cast, too elastic in one part, nor too stiff in another, but "playing" freely from the stock in a line of gradually increasing curvature. Some persons prefer a rod that is comparatively elastic; others, one that is rather stiff; this, however, is merely a matter of taste, as fish may be hooked, killed, and landed, equally well from either, in the hands of a person accustomed to use it. A beginner will be able to throw the line better with a rod that is rather stiff than with one that is very pliable; though, if he should chance to hook a large and vigorous fish, he will be more liable to break either his rod or his tackle.

We shall not pretend to discuss the merit of the various kinds of wood of which rods are made; but shall merely observe that, in a fifteen feet fly-rod, we prefer a stock or bottom piece of ash, to one of willow; and that a hollowed stock, for the purpose of containing a spare top-piece, is our aversion. The London fishing-tackle makers turn out capital fly rods; but he who wants a really good one, and is not a judge of the article, should ask some of his angling friends to recommend

him to a "good shop," otherwise he may happen to get "taken in;" for, in London, fishing-rods, as well as razors, both there and elsewhere, are "made to sell," by parties who never expect the same customer to call twice, but are content with the chance of serving all her Majesty's lieges once with "an extremely low-priced article," of proportionately small value.

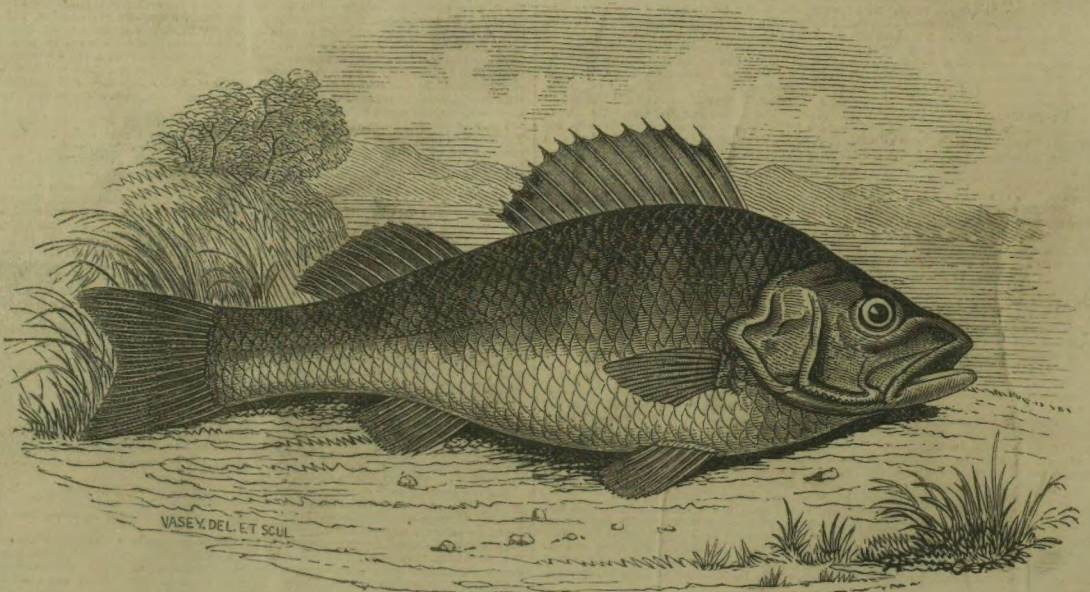
LINE, AND WINCH, OR REEL.—The line generally used in fly-fishing for trout consists of two parts—1st, the Casting-line, to which the fly or flies are attached; and, 2nd, the Reel-line, to which the Casting-line is knotted, and which runs through the small wire rings on the lower side of the rod, to the reel or winch fixed on the stock. The casting-line ought to be of fine, yet strong, single gut, carefully knotted, and dyed of a neutral tint—either of the colour of London smoke, or a dingy olive; and it should be about three or four feet shorter than the rod. The best reel-lines are made of silk and hair; a length of about thirty yards will generally be sufficient, though, where trout are large, and show much play, about fifty yards, or even more, will be requisite.

A REEL, OR WINCH, is of essential use to the fly-fisher, as it enables him not only to lengthen or shorten his cast according to circumstances, but also to give line to a trout when he makes play, and to wind it up again when he no longer resists. A "multiplier"—that is, a reel whose barrel, or axis, is moved by means of a cog, or toothed wheel, and which makes three or four revolutions at each turn of the handle—is generally used in trout fishing. The excellence of a reel consists in its strength, comparative lightness, freedom of movement, and the rapidity with which it can give out and take up lines. Mr. Little, fishing-tackle-maker, 15, Fetter-lane, has recently introduced an improved reel, which possesses in a high degree all those advantages, and which appears likely to supersede every other. From an improvement in the mode of placing the bars connecting the circular ends, Mr. Little's reel will contain more line than one of the old kind of the same diameter at the ends; while, by taking away a portion of useless brass at the sides, it is made lighter without impairing its strength. By means of a rim carried round one of the ends, the line is prevented from becoming entangled with the axis and crank of the handle. So much for tackle at present, for we have now a fish to look after.



The Cut of a PERCH appended to our article indicates that this fish is now in season,—that is, any angler, who is fond of such sport, has now, and will have for the next three months, a good chance of catching him. The Perch, though a handsome fish, both as regards form and colour, is not of much use for the pan, being dry, bony, and insipid; and he bites so freely, and yields so tamely that he may be captured with very little skill. Almost any kind of tackle is good enough for him, provided it be strong enough to pull him without the aid of a landing net; and no bait is more tempting to him than a branding worm. He lies mostly in quiet pools, or slacks; and bites most freely at about six inches from the ground—in the morning for three hours after sun-rise, and in the afternoon for three hours before sun-set.

X. Y.



THE PERCH.